THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN

Correspondence Between the President and General Grant.

Grant Protests and Mr. Johnson Insists on the Change.

President Johnson to General Grant.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.—Dear Sir:—Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignment to which the order refers.

Truly yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

The Order of Removal.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.—Major-General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the second day of March, 1867.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. ANDREW JOHNSON.

General Grant to President Johnson.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—SIR:—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; also your note of this date (enclosing those instructions), saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives, and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve General Sheridan.

General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with. There are military reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General United States Army, and Secretary of War *ad interim*.

President Johnson to General Grant.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1867.—General:—I have received your communication of the 17th instant, and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated, in my unofficial note of the 17th, that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reason affecting the public interests which, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions in a written communication, it is proper that I should make some reply.

You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that, in the opinion of the nation, he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that, were he for any cause removed, no other general in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place. General Thomas, whom I have designated his successor, is well known to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since in the execution of the responsible duties of a department commander exhibited great ability, sound discretion, and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority, and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the Department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of General Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. There affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our Government or the nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious, satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot "be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress;" for the object is to facilitate their execution through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact, within his jurisdiction, a like obedience from others. It cannot "be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph;" for, as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot "embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them;" for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress.

No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think that he will hesitate for a moment to obey any order having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services.

General Hancock, known to the whole country as a gallant, able, and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will have is a complicated one, I feel confident that, under the guidance and instructions of General Sherman, General Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise, and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during our recent civil struggle.

In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you remark that "this is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land," and "beg that their voice may be heard." This is indeed a republic, based, however, upon a written Constitution. That Constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, another requires that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Believing that a change in the command of the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence; and in thus exercising a power that inheres in the Executive, under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of the land. By his oath the Executive is solemnly bound, "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," and although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without regard to the consequences to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the republic, for the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no Judiciary to afford to the citizens protection for life, limb, and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and a despotism be fixed upon the people in violation of their combined and expressed will.

In conclusion, I fail to perceive any "military," "pecuniary," or "patriotic reasons" why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance I did not consider General Sheridan the most suitable officer for the command of the Fifth Military District. This has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he will faithfully execute the law, will at the same time give more general satisfaction to the whole people, white and black, North and South.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Son—His First Revolutionary Trouble.

The Paris *Figaro* speaks of a little revolution which is said to have occurred in the household of the Prince Imperial. It says:—M. Monnier, his preceptor, cannot agree with the Prince's Governor, General Frossard, and has consequently sent in his resignation. The Emperor is believed to have the highest opinion of the capacity and scientific attainments of the General, who has himself educated his own two sons so well that they have passed through the Polytechnic School with great success. The Emperor is said to have accepted the resignation of M. Monnier, and given the complete control to the General. The education of the young Prince is to receive a decidedly scientific direction.

The Tycoon of Japan—Napoleon the Third Guardian of His Heir.

From Galignani's Messenger, August 31.

The Tycoon of Japan, who is childless, has decided, in accord with the chief Daimios, that his younger brother, Prince Miu-Bou-Taiou, now in Paris, shall be declared his legal successor. In order that this heir to the Japanese throne should receive an education suitable to his high position, the Tycoon has requested the Emperor Napoleon to appoint a Governor for him, whose duty will be to direct his studies during the four years which the Prince is to pass in France. The Emperor, according to that desire, has named Lieutenant-Colonel Vilette, of the staff, Aid-de-Camp to the Minister of War, to be Governor of the Prince.

The French Turf—The Week on the Deauville Course.

Deauville (August 10) Cor. Galignani's Messenger.

The race week has been most successful and productive, the crowd being unusually great, with a considerable number of visitors from England. The race for the cup for 20,000f. and an object of art added worth 7500f., excited great interest, and the remark was generally made that Count de Lagrange was rarely seen more gratified than when Mongoubert came in first. That horse, it appears, is his great favorite.

The same stable also, as without doubt you are aware, gained the imperial prize of 4000f. with Favorite, and a free handicap of 3000f. with Montagnard, a very promising three year old colt.

ITALY.

The Garibaldian Designs Against Rome.

Florence Correspondence London Times.

The party of action here and in other parts of Italy is very active, and does not conceal its intention of making an attack on the Papal territory. Large meetings have taken place in Genoa and other places, with the object of organizing Garibaldian expeditions for overthrowing the temporal power. The Government, on the other hand, does its utmost to adhere to the September Convention.

Troops are being sent daily in small detachments to reinforce the military cordon on the Roman frontier; the 52d Regiment has proceeded to Perugia, and at Fojano a camp is being organized for two divisions of infantry. Even the fleet will not be inactive, although, strictly speaking, the convention does not bind the Italian Government to protect the Papal dominions on the side of the sea. The squadron which was about to be disarmed the other day at Spezzia has now proceeded to Gaeta, from which port it will cruise about the coast in order to prevent the landing of Garibaldians.

These arrangements are so formidable that I think there is little chance of an attack on the Papal power from without. If, on the other hand, a revolution should break out at Rome, which is by no means improbable, it is pretty certain that the Italian Government will accept the *fait accomplis*, and accomplish the desire of the Romans to be united to the rest of Italy. I am assured, on very good authority, that M. Ratazzi openly declared himself in this sense to M. de Malaret, adding that in such a case he would expect the non-intervention of France as provided in the September Convention.

PRUSSIA.

Present Status of the Prussian Army.

Paris (Aug. 12) Correspondence of the London Star.

The last piece of cold comfort which the French journals have to offer their readers is drawn from certain Prussian military statistics, published in the *Gazette Militaire*. These statistics form a kind of debtor and creditor account of the gains and losses of King William's army from the beginning of the last campaign to the present time.

They may be stated thus;—Dr.—To 28,000 men killed and wounded, and 27,000 men sent home on expiration of their term of service; Cr.—To 12,000 volunteers, to 7000 recruits from States conquered, and from States and provinces annexed as follows—14,000 Hanoverians, 9000 Hessians, 14,000 Schleswigers, and 6000 men from Nassau. Add to these the ordinary annual contingent of 93,000 men, and some 83,000 from the other States of the Northern Confederation, and you find Prussia able to put in line over 190,000 men in excess of her forces in 1866

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Progress of the Commissioners—Report of General Augur on the State of the Indians in His District—Slender Chance of a Peaceful Settlement—The Settlements on the Omaha Reservation—Indians Half Civilized and their Children Speaking and Reading English.

STEAMER ST. JOHN, NEAR SIOUX CITY, Missouri river, August 19.—The progress of the Indian Peace Commission on its way to the head waters of the Missouri to meet the hostile tribes and select land for the reservations, has not been thus far very rapid, or attended with any very interesting or exciting events. In consequence of the low stage of water and numberless snags with which the river is filled, we are unable to run up at night, but "tie up" to some convenient tree and await the coming of daylight before proceeding on our journey. It is my impression that few people travel the Missouri at this season of the year for pleasure. During the day the thermometer ranges from ninety-five to one hundred and five degrees in the shade, and when the sun has disappeared so that we can enjoy a little cool breeze, we are attacked by millions of mosquitoes, which render anything like sleep or comfort an utter impossibility. Aside from those small annoyances, everything thus far has passed off pleasantly. The time is passed in reading, writing, card playing, etc., and often in the evening the battles of the last war are fought over again by the distinguished military heroes, of whom we have several in the party. Last evening General Barney entertained an admiring crowd with incidents of his numerous Indian fights and experiences with various chiefs during his long service on the frontier.

We are now within a few hours' ride of Sioux City, the last place from which we can mail letters until we arrive at the military posts, hundreds of miles above. We make about one hundred miles per day, which will bring us to Fort Price in about ten days. On Friday, the 16th we reached Omaha, and stopped for a few hours in order to take the testimony of Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding the Department of the Platte, which embraces nearly all the country inhabited by the northern hostile Indians. His report was made in writing, but many important facts were elicited by Senator Henderson during the examination.

General Augur stated that to make a successful war against the Indians it would require a force of one hundred thousand soldiers, and then it would take a long time to wipe them out. He is in favor of making peace with them, if possible, but if not, of waging a war so vigorously as to make them respect the power of the Government for all time to come. In regard to the causes which have led to the outbreak among the Indians, and the continuance of the same, he says:—

From all I can learn the present increased state of hostility on the frontier is due to the location of the routes of travel—railroad and stage routes—without in the first instance having made a satisfactory arrangement with the tribes claiming the country through which they pass. They see, as all must, that the successful establishment of all the routes now claimed as public routes would entirely unfit the country for a habitation for Indians. The country will fill with settlers, and the game be entirely destroyed or driven away.

Heretofore, when this state of affairs existed, there was, behind the Indian, other country to which he could flee and live. Such is not now the case. The pushing out of settlements from the Pacific coast eastward cuts off their range beyond the Rocky Mountains. The various railroad, stage, and emigrant routes now laid out pass through all their desirable country this side, and they see in the successful accomplishment of the latter only their own ruin.

Within this department the most objectionable route is the one from the Platte river country to Montana. This is the country they are fighting for, and which they say they will never give up as long as an Indian lives. They say if they do give it up it will soon involve their destruction as a people, and they might as well die fighting. This is undoubtedly the tone and feeling of the Northern Sioux. Their successes in this country for the past year have emboldened them, and with their present feelings I doubt if the really influential chiefs can be gotten in even for negotiation; much less will it be possible to induce them to move to another country as a reservation.

For want of troops in this Department this year military operations have been confined entirely to protecting railroad, stage, and telegraph lines, and no hostile demonstrations have been made against them except when attacked or to repel depredations; so that this present hostile attitude is due entirely to our occupation of the Powder river country. I have never heard of them objecting to the Union Pacific Railroad. As to the cause of hostility of the southern Cheyennes, I have no means of knowing, but have heard they do object to the railroad along the Smoky Hill route.

As to a plan to put a stop to this Indian war, there is no end to the number suggested. The only objection to most of them is that the Indians will not agree to them, and, if the object is to stop the war, any plan to effect it must of course have their consent. The only plan I see is to meet the chiefs and influential men, and learn what will satisfy them, and then determine whether the Government can afford to yield to their terms. If not they will have to be whipped into subjection—an alternative involving much time, much money, and a good many more men than is now generally supposed necessary; for in addition to their general inclination and capacity for war they regard themselves now as in the "last ditch," and will fight with the tenacity of desperation.

On yesterday (Sunday) afternoon we reached the first Indian settlement on the Missouri, situated about one hundred and seventy miles above Omaha, and fifty-five miles below Sioux City. Here is located the Omaha Reservation and mission, established some twelve or fourteen years ago by the Government for this tribe of Indians. The original grant consisted of eighteen by thirty-five square miles, but since then about one-third has been cut off and given to the Winnebagoes. The country is mostly level prairie, and capable of cultivation without irrigation. Some six hundred acres are now under cultivation—two hundred with corn.

The Omaha tribe consists of thirteen bands, with ten chiefs. They have been peaceful for many years, and most of them have become partially civilized and self-supporting.

A large portion of the band are now out upon a hunting excursion for the purpose of laying in their winter supply of buffalo meat. The hides of buffalo killed at this season of the year they only use for making tents. Late in the fall they start again and kill for the robes, for trading purposes. They travel on their hunting excursions many hundred miles, and are generally accompanied by their squaws to do the work.

On a high bluff, about a half a mile from the river, is situated the mission school. Here we saw some fifty children between the ages of five and fifteen. All of them could speak English well, and most of them could read as well as the average of white children of the same age. They were all neatly dressed, and appeared to enjoy the visit of the distinguished strangers. Senator Henderson and General Sanborn heard several of the children read, and then the whole school sang several hymns for our edification. They have generally good voices, and keep good time. The school is at present under the charge of Rev. O. S. Lee, but he is shortly to be relieved by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Lee states that the Indian children, as a general rule, are dull in mathematics, but in the other common English branches are as bright as the generality of white children. In reply to a question as to their general moral proclivities, he said "that they had a natural tendency for vice, resulting chiefly from their want of stability of character; that when tempted they could not say no. Very many of the children are afflicted with scrofula and other constitutional diseases, verifying the passage of Scripture, that the sins of the father shall be visited upon the children, etc.'

The Omaha tribe numbers at present about 1000 souls, and the Winnebagoes, located a few miles above them, about 1700.

The success that has thus far attended the efforts towards civilizing these Indians demonstrates that the wildest Indians on the Plains are capable of becoming, in time, and by persevering and continued effort, both civilized and Christianized, and worthy of exercising all the rights of free-born American citizens. A large number of them are even now fully as capable and worthy of exercising the right of franchise as the negroes of the South.—*N. Y. Herald.*

JAPAN.

The New Port on the West Coast.

From the Japan Times, May 25.

The United States steamer Shenandoah arrived in harbor on the 2d from Osaka, having left that port on the 20th ultimo. The French Minister left for Nagasaki on the 18th, and Sir Harry Parkes, accompanied by Lady Parkes, Dr. Willis, and Mr. Locock, started on the same day for Tsurunga, which is fixed upon as the new port to be opened on the west coast.

Tsurunga is, in a direct line, the nearest port to Osaka; it is in the territory of a small Daimio, Wakasa, and cannot be considered by any means so favorable a spot whence to extend our commercial relations with this country as Kanga's port, Kanasawa, or Ecuizen's, Mikuni. But it was to be expected that the Tycoon would resist the opening of a port belonging to any of the more important Daimios, and as our treaty is with him alone, and as that treaty gives him, virtually, the choice of the new port, we cannot blame the foreign Ministers for not resisting the selection of what at first sight appears to be an ineligible one. All we know of Tsurunga, at present, is that from the environs we get a quantity of tea.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin on the Political Situation.

At the Republican Convention for Penobscot county, Maine, in Bangor, on the 22d inst., ex-Vice-President Hamlin being called upon, made a short address, of which the Bangor *Whig* gives the following synopsis:—

He thought the present was a time for action rather than words. The words that are used, if any, should be short, sharp, and decisive. There was no hour during the war of the rebellion when there was greater responsibility placed upon us than rests upon us to-day. We are not out of our trials or our dangers. Unfortunately in some respects, but fortunately in others, we have a national Executive who seems bent upon thwarting the national will, and preventing a proper and just reconstruction. Reconstruction should never be completed except upon the fullest basis of popular justice and liberty; and it is our bounden duty to see to it that no settlement shall be made on any other basis. Neither can we do it. Rough hew them as we may, there is an overruling Providence that will shape our ends. Mr. Hamlin proceeded to examine the acts of President Johnson, and decided that his usurpations and wrongs have opened the eyes of the blind, and unstopped the ears of the deaf, to see and hear what is true, right, and just. Mr. Johnson's acts and policy were necessary to educate the public mind up to the right point; and he was fully impressed that the people will have these things settled on the right and proper basis."

A HIGHLANDER'S OATH.—The following is an account of a scene that lately took place in one of the kirks at the Lewis, one of the Hebrides, on a Sabbath morning:—"Minister (*loquitur*, from the pulpit)—Callum Mhor, why were you not in church last Sabbath? Callum—I was in church last Sabbath. Minister—You were not. Callum—I was. Minister—Are you ready to swear you were? Callum—To be sure. (Minister shut up.) Friend, *sotto voce* to Callum on the way out (for Callum had not been in church the Sabbath before)—'Well, well, Callum, it was awful of you to offer your oath to a lie.' 'Ah, but,' says Callum, confidentially, 'isn't there a great difference between offering a thing and giving it?'"

A LIVELY PLACE.—The people of Java have rather a lively time of it. According to the latest official statistics contained in the *Tijdschrift vor Nederlandsch Java*, the tiger has in one single year consumed exactly one hundred and forty-eight human beings, and in another year one hundred and thirty-one. The crocodiles cleared an average of fifty people a year, while serpents accounted for between twenty-two and forty-three. But the Dutch seem to accept their fate with characteristic equanimity. The Governor-General a long while ago offered as a prize for every tiger that was killed the munificent sum of twenty-two guilders ($10). His subjects apparently prefer being eaten by the tiger.

CHURCH INDEPENDENCE.—The synod of the diocese of Adelaide, South Australia, has taken a practical step towards the assertion of its independence of the Established Church of England, and towards its self-government as an Episcopalian church. At a special meeting it formally resolved, "That it is not desirable that all Bishops in British colonies should receive their mission from the See of Canterbury, and take the oath of canonical obedience to the Archbishop." This resolution was carried by twenty-four to seven. By another resolution it was decided, by eighteen to seven, that it was desirable that future Bishops of the diocese should be elected by the church of the diocese.

WHAT COMES OF CHURCH RATES.—The London *Spectator* says:—"Our modern apostles, it seems, preach their doctrines by the help of the law. Their right hand is now the jailor. For refusing to pay the sum of 15s. 7½d., levied as a church rate, Mr. Forster, a dissenter, of North Curry, Somersetshire, now lies a prisoner in Taunton jail. Mr. Carlyle should take heart. The Church, at all events, will not hear of liberty of conscience. We cannot burn people for their opinions, but we can do what is far more profitable in these money-making days—mulct them with heavy costs, and then, as a last resort, imprison them until they or their friends pay."

STEAM LAUNCHES FOR RIVER SERVICE.—The English shipbuilding firm of Laird Brothers have just built twelve steam launches for river service, which are fitted to carry a 12-pounder brass howitzer in the bow, and are well adapted for carrying troops, and towing barges and other lighters with cargo in narrow waters, where larger vessels would be useless. Their dimensions are:—Length, 50 feet; breadth, 11 feet; depth, 4 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 28; draft of water, 2 feet 10 inches; and the engine is a single direct acting one of 15-horse power. One of these boats was tried a short time ago with all her weights on board, and attained a speed of about nine knots.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.—Excavations at Lillebonne, France, continue, and nearly every day some new discovery is made. The collection brought together at Catillon now comprises a great number of objects of archæological value. Among them is the fragment of a circular mirror, an examination of which shows it to be composed of glass, foliated with a thin sheet of pure lead. Thus it seems that the Gallic-Romans practised the plating of glass, as the Gauls had previously known how to plate metals.

SECOND EDITION

FOR THE HOLY LAND.

The American Excursionists at Odessa.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Quaker City at Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 26.—The steamer Quaker City, with the American excursionists to the Holy Land on board, has arrived at Odessa from Constantinople.

Steamers Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 26—Noon.—The steamship America, from New York on the 15th, arrived here at midnight.

QUEENSTOWN, August 26.—The steamer City of Washington, from New York on the 14th, arrived here to-day.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 26—Noon.—The steamer Nestorian, from Quebec, has arrived.

Market Report to Noon.

LONDON, August 26—Noon.—Consols for money, 94⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 73½; Erie Railroad, 45; Illinois Central, 77¾

LIVERPOOL, August 26—Noon.—Cotton quiet. The sales to-day are estimated at 9000 bales. Prices are unaltered.

Other articles are unchanged.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, August 26—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 11-16; American securities, at this hour, are quoted as follows:—United States bonds, 73¾; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie Railroad, 45¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 26—2 P. M.—In Cotton there is not so much doing, and the sales will not exceed 8000 bales.

Beef has declined to 140s.; Lard has advanced to 52s.

Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 30s.; common Rosin to 7s. 9d.; medium Rosin has declined to 12s.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrest of a Bank Teller—Large Number of Drowning Cases.

NEW YORK, August 26.—James Arnold, teller of the Tradesman's National Bank, was arrested on Saturday, in Brooklyn, and was brought before United States Commissioner Osborne this morning, charged with embezzling $100,000, the property of the bank, and the examination was set down for Wednesday next. Baker, the other teller, still remains in the Tombs, having failed to obtain bail.

The police returns to-day record an unusually large number of deaths by drowning in this city yesterday.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 24.—The steamer Georgia, whose machinery became disabled off Currituck, and necessitated her putting into Norfolk for repairs, sailed to-day for her destination. She was from New York, bound to Vera Cruz.

An exciting game of base ball was played near Hampton to-day, between the Kecoughtar Club of that town, and the Young Atlantics of this place. The score stood 23 to 22, one run being in favor of the Kecoughtar.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, August 26.—George Ingraham, late of the navy, was run over and killed by a locomotive, at Augusta, Me., yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Reading, 104⅜; Canton Company, 47½; Erie, 70½; Cleveland and Toledo, 123; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 104⅝; Michigan Central, 109¼; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 105½; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 34; Virginia 6ixes, 49¾; Missouri 6ixes, 103¼; Hudson River, 124⅝; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 113⅛; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 110⅝; new issue, 108½; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, 107⅞. Sterling, 9⅝. Money, 5 per cent. Gold, 140⅝.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Cotton dull at 26c. Flour dull, and declined 10@25c; sales of 10,000 barrels—State, $7·10@11·40; Ohio, $8·65@11·50; Western, $7·10@13·20; Southern, $8·65@14; California, $13@14·25. Wheat quiet, and favors buyers; sales of 5000 bushels—white Michigan, $2·49; amber Southern, $2·28. Corn heavy; sales of 46,000 bushels—mixed Western, $1·10@1·12. Oats lower; sales of 25,000 bushels—Southern, 67@72c.; Ohio, 74@76c. Provisions heavy. Pork heavy. Whisky quiet.

SURGICAL CURIOSITIES.—Dr. Scoutetten, at the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, exhibited lithographic plates of various sorts of probangs and speculums fund in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and a photograph of a mural painting from Pompeii, representing a surgical operation performed on Æneas during the siege of Troy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 26, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July, '65, 5 20s sold at 108⅛@108⅜, a slight advance. 111 was bid for 6s of 1881; 107¼ for June and August 7·30s; 113¾ for '62 5-20s; 110¾ for '65 5-20s; and 109¾ for '64 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101⅜.

Railroad shares were unchanged. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53⅜, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 120¾, an advance of ¾; 52½ was bid for Reading; 57½ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 57 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred, and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 13½ for Hestonville; and 30½ for Green and Coates.

In Bank shares there was more doing. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 142½; Commercial at 57½; Mechanics' at 32; Manufacturers' at 32; and Philadelphia an 166—no change; 59 was bid for Girard; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 46, no change. 27¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 16½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140⅝; 11 A. M., 140⅝; 12 M., 141; 1 P. M., 141½, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price of Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	101⅝	48 sh Mech Bk	32
$1500 do.	101⅝	13 sh Manuf Nt Bk	32
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	95⅛	17 sh Penna R	53⅝
3 sh Far & M Bk	42½	19 do.	53⅝
2 sh Com'l Bk	53¾	5 sh Cam & Am	126⅞
36 sh Mech Bk	32	2 do.	126⅞

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; do. 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@103; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118¼@119; do., December, 1864, 117¾@118; do., May, 1865, 116¼@117¼; do., Aug. 1865, 115¼@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. October, 1865, 114¼@115¼; Gold, 140¼@140¾. Silver, 134@135¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; old 5-20s, 113¼@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, 108¼@108½; 10-40s, 102⅛@102½; 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107¼@107¾. Gold, 140¼@140¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110½@111; do. new, 108¼@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¼@107½; do., 2d series, 107¼@107½; 3d series, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¾; May, 1865, 116¾; August, 1865, 116½; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 114¾. Gold, 140.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 26.—There is a limited demand for Flour for exportation, and a corresponding inquiry for home consumption, but the receipts and stocks continue small, and holders of spring wheat and fresh ground extra family are firm in their views. Sales of 900 barrels, including 600 barrels fresh ground extra family for shipment on secret terms, and 300 barrels in lots for home consumption at $7·25@7·75 for superfine; $8@8·50 for old stock extra; $9@10·50 for new do.; $11·50@12·50 for new wheat extra family; $11·75@12·25 for Northwestern extra family; and $13@14 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour is held firmly at $9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat Market, but not much doing; sales of 1500 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·35@2·45, the latter rate for prime. Rye is held firmly; sales of 1000 bushels old Pennsylvania at $1·70@1·72, and 600 bushels new do. at $1·35@1·37½. Corn is quiet but firm; sale of yellow at $1·25 for Western, and $1·22@1·24 for mixed. Oats are neglected; small sales of new at 50@68c., according to quality.

Nothing doing in Whisky.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, August 26.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were without any material change. About 2200 head arrived and sold at from 16@16½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 13@15c. for fair to good; and 10@12c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

72 head	Owen Smith, Western,	15@16¼.
66 "	A. Christy & Bro., Virginia,	7@9, gross.
87 "	P. McFillen, Western,	7½@8¼, gross.
100 "	P. Hathaway, Western,	7½@9, gross.
108 "	J. S. Kirk, Chester co.,	7½@8½, gross.
60 "	J. McFillen, Chester co.,	7½@8¼, gross.
82 "	Ullman & Bannman, Penna.,	15@16½.
180 "	M. Fuller & Co., Western,	7½@9¼, gross.
152 "	Mooney & Smith, Western,	8¼@9⅝, gross.
80 "	T. Mooney & Bro., Western,	6@9, gross.
68 "	L. Frank, Western,	7@8¼, gross.
110 "	Frank & Shomberg, Western,	15@16½.
70 "	Hape & Co., Western,	14@15.
140 "	B. Hood, Chester county,	7@10, gross.
76 "	Chandler & Co., Ohio,	5@8½, gross.
143 "	Wayne & Duffy, Western,	5½@8¼, gross.

Cows were in fair demand. 250 head sold at $60@80 for cow and calf, and $50@70 ₱ head for springers.

Sheep were dull and lower. 12,000 head arrived and partly sold at 4¾@5¾c. ₱ lb. gross.

Hogs were unchanged. 3000 head sold at the different yards at from $10@10·50 ₱ 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....70 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Arbutus, Knowlton, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.

Schr C. Hall, Doughty, Salem, Tyler & Co.

Schr Alexina, Meekins, Dorchester, J. T. Justus.

Schr Morning Light, Simmons, Dorchester, do.

Sl'r W. Whildin, Riggans, Sassafras, J. D. Ruoff.

Sl'r B. Meinder, Rockhill, Worton's creek, Van Hinkle & Bell.

Sl'r A. C. Stimers, ——, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff.

Sl'r Leader, Shaw, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 30 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co. Passed a large number of schrs, most of them in ballast, in the bay and river, bound up.

Br. barque Village Belle, Little, 42 days from Londonderry, with mdse. and 92 passengers to R. Taylor & Co.

Brig Olive, Foss, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 5 days from New Bedford with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr O. Hayward, Hyman, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Co.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. E. A. Allen.

Schr R. G. Whilden, Messick, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Steamer Leader, Sh

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Secretary McCulloch's Letter.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is questionable whether Secretary McCulloch has not given to the recent extravagant statements as to alleged frauds in the Treasury Department too much prominence, by writing the letter to the Assistant Treasurer which has just been published. The hostility which could put forth such extraordinary charges would hardly be put down by the Secretary's denial of them, however satisfactory they may be to every unprejudiced man. That hostility will not be silenced by his letter. It will affect to doubt his word, and will probably continue to endeavor to raise up phantoms and bugbears of fraud and peculation and all sorts of rascality; will still speak of suppressed investigations in the face of Mr. McCulloch's declaration that all statements as to any such suppressions are groundless; will still endeavor to excite fears, without any ground of knowledge, that there have been enormous over-issues, and intimate that the Secretary is responsible for the frauds which have been committed upon the revenue.

But those who are not actuated by such hostility will know how to estimate the weight of these attacks. They will see from what quarters they come. They will remember that it is the universal resource to which knaves betake themselves against an honest man whom they want out of their way, to charge him with being engaged in the very rascalities which his presence is preventing, and they will satisfy themselves whether a very large portion of the attacks on the Secretary cannot be accounted for as the use of that resource. They will ask themselves what is the feeling towards the Secretary of those who are engaged in the whisky frauds, tobacco frauds, petroleum faunds, and all the other frauds, and whether they are anxious that his hands shall be strengthened, or that he shall be compelled to give place to a successor.

They will ask what were our financial circumstances at the time when the Secretary took his seat. They will think what have been the difficulties of the country since that time, and what progress we have made in the midst of them all. And, thinking of all these circumstances, they will require more than the statements of irresponsible writers—desirous of making a sensation, and careless of the means if they only succeed in doing so—before they join in any outcry against the Secretary, or express any wish to see his charge put in other hands.

Some of these men are bold enough to demand a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Treasury; but we have no idea that such an investigation is what they really desire. We have no thought that such an investigation would result in anything else than in showing before the whole people how ignorant of the facts and how reckless of the truth they have been in their assaults upon the Department.

Watchman, What of the Night?

From the N. Y. Herald.

Revolutions do not stop. He who dares to throw himself as a barrier to stay them sinks before their irresistible march. True genius seizes the helm, rides on the tide, gathers and harmonizes the contending forces, and by the power of intellect guides events more quickly to their resultant. Will Mr. Johnson finally rise to the demands of the situation? Can he? The next few weeks will show us. Judging, however, from past blunders—his apparent desire to embody in himself all political power; to merge into unity the three branches of Government, and call that unit Andrew Johnson; to place himself alone as the exponent which gives the only value to every political equation; to make the people, who have fought for and gained the great battle of nationality, believe that Congress does not represent them—he will fail to take fortune at the flood and redeem himself.

The quarrel between the President and Congress is but a phase in the great march of our revolution. Congress has no more risen to the magnitude of the problem than has Mr. Johnson. Failing to comprehend the great principles that underlie the reharmonizing of the nation, they have let slip their opportunities, dallied with reconstruction, mingled it too much with political ambitions, forgotten that they were legislating for the country, lowered themselves to the narrow scope of a party, and have at last thrown themselves off guard and shown the vulnerable points in their armor. Thus light is breaking in. Now let the President use it. Let him correct his first great error—the retention of the old Cabinet left by Mr. Lincoln; let him brush them away in a body. They were born of other times and other wants. New issues demand new men. Let us have them. Had Mr. Johnson, upon his accession to power, named a new Cabinet and called Congress together immediately, the reconstruction of the South would long since have been ended; for he and the people, through their Congress, would have pulled together in a common purpose. It is not yet too late to restore harmony between the forces of Government. Now, however, is the moment to strike. Let the President, by virtue of the executive right given to him by our fundamental law, suspend the Cabinet, the Tenure of Office bill to the contrary notwithstanding; for that is one of the Congressional blunders. If he has no courage to do this he is not equal to the occasion, and thereby proves that we have no hope of national harmony until his term of office has expired or Congress has impeached him. So rare an opportunity for a man to retrieve himself has never occurred in our political history; and we now look to Mr. Johnson to refute or admit all that his enemies have said against him. We can have no reconstruction of the country until we have had a reconstruction of the Cabinet; for this, by its too ready influence upon the President, has made him a political bat-stick for party purposes.

Besides the reconstruction of his Cabinet Mr. Johnson is master of the best method for the reconstruction of the South, and by a single stroke of his pen may, by virtue of the power which the Constitution gives him, proclaim universal amnesty—amnesty for the white, who was foolish enough to run into rebellion with the idea that he alone was created to govern the country; amnesty for the poor negro, whose intellect is completely unsettled by our political quarrel over him; amnesty for the North, which is heartily sick of paying the bills for these Ethiopian theatricals; amnesty for our commerce, our agricultural interests, our progress as a people; above all things, amnesty for the brains of our statesmen. Let us, therefore, have a new Cabinet and a general amnesty.

Church Rates and English Bishops.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Among the many important questions with which the Reform Parliament, to be elected under the Household Suffrage bill which has just passed the British Legislature, will be called upon to deal, that of the connection at present existing between Church and State in the old country occupies a foremost place. If we read aright the signs of the times, it is clear that that connection is destined to be dissolved at no distant day. By a large majority the bill for abolishing church rates has again, during the session that has just closed, passed in the House of Commons. Again it has been thrown out by the House of Lords; but it is significant that every succeeding year it is sent up from the Commons to the Peers with the endorsation of an increased majority of the people's representatives. It is not the amount of money actually involved in the matter which causes opposition to the measure. That is comparatively insignificant, being no more than a million and a quarter of dollars, of which sum a little more than one-half is expended in the ceremonial of the Church, and the residue upon ordinary and extraordinary repairs of the edifices. Considering that the State Church in England includes among its members and adherents the most wealthy and influential classes, nothing would be easier than to replace this amount by voluntary contributions. But the advocates of the State Church feel that to abolish church rates would be the insertion of the thin wedge; and they are right. It is not that the Church cannot do without the money yielded by these rates, but it is that it cannot, if it is to continue a State establishment, afford to admit the principle upon which the abolition of the impost is urged. Let the church rates go, and the abolition of tithes must inevitably follow; in which event the whole fabric of the establishment falls to pieces. The English Dissenters make no secret of their ultimate object in demanding the abolition of the rates. They only begin with this; they have no idea of stopping when they have conquered here. They want perfect religious equality, and they are now in the sure way of getting it. Political equality and religious disability cannot long coexist. The Reform bill, in conceding the former, will prepare the way for the removal of the latter. Among the stoutest opponents of the abolition of church rates are to be found, of course, the Bishops of the English Church. But whether they will be permitted to retain their political functions much longer is very questionable. In an article on Goldwin Smith's lecture on Oliver Cromwell and his Contemporaries, just published, the London *Daily News* has some very significant remarks relative to this matter. Speaking of the career of the renowned patriot Pym, it says:—"In his time great reforms were made in the Constitution. Then, as now, the House of Lords was more studious about saving their privileges than satisfying the country. Among the bills sent up to them was one depriving the Bishops of votes in the Upper House. This reform was as imperative then as the reform of Parliament is now. The Lords threw out the bill. The country was in an uproar. Petitions were signed by the people, and Pym presented them to the Lords, saying that the Commons 'would be sorry that the story of that Parliament should tell posterity that in so great a danger and extremity the House of Commons should be enforced to save the kingdom alone.' On that occasion the Lords wisely yielded, passing the bill with but three dissentient voices. A similar conflict may be imminent. Let us hope their lordships may not provoke a collision whereof the issue will certainly be unfavorable to them, but showing themselves wise in time, will render it unnecessary for a modern Pym to compel their acquiescence in the demands of the country." Language like this—and it is not confined to one section of the English press—foreshadows another struggle following closely upon that which has just resulted in Parliamentary reform. Political rights won, the next fight will be for religious equality; for, till the latter is gained, as well as the former, the complement of freedom is not reached. It is impossible at present to say which will be carried first—the abolition of church rates, or the removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords; but either event will be but "the beginning of the end" for the State Church in England.

A New Cabinet for the President.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We want a new national Cabinet. Therein lies the solution of the whole difficulty between the President and Congress. The time demands live men. Let the fossils be assigned quarters in the Smithsonian Institution. In the Treasury Department let us have either Alpheus Sherman, of this city, or John J. Cisco, or Henry R. Stebbins. They are all superior to Mr. McCulloch, who will do very well to manage a small banking establishment in a frontier town.

For the navy let us have Admiral Porter, *ad interim*, like General Grant in the War office; for an infusion of dash and spirited management into that Department will enable us to show to foreign nations that we still live. It is, however, in the Secretary's office particularly that we require change. The ancient representative of the armadillo family who presides there is too far advanced in his dotage, permits the adoption of no idea that is not born of his own brain, which, having ceased to produce, now leans entirely upon the President. As Secretary, therefore, let us have a man of broad and comprehensive intellect, like John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, or Daniel E. Sickles, or Charles Francis Adams. In the other Cabinet positions, leaving General Grant in the War office, we give the President liberty to put in any sticks he may choose; they are of no account any way.

The Cabinet's Ticket-of-Leave.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *National Intelligencer* having at least semi-officially pronounced the doom of the Cabinet inherited by Mr. Johnson, the *Herald* gives tongue as follows:—

"It becomes evident that Mr. Johnson has resolved to make a fair and distinct issue with the radical party on the question of establishing negro supremacy in all the unreconstructed States—a policy that would place the 500,000 emancipated slaves of the South in the position formerly held by their 300,000 owners, and give them for half a century to come a controlling influence in the affairs of the National Government. While Seward and other members of the present Cabinet have willingly acted as the bottle-holders of the President in his small fights with Congress, their whole antecedents link them indissolubly with the negro, and it is very likely that they may be unwilling to follow Johnson the whole length of his opposition to the negro supremacy programme of the radical leaders. In such a case no other course is left open to the President than to complete the work he has commenced, and send Seward, McCulloch, and the rest to follow Stanton and Sheridan."

We infer that Messrs. Seward, McCulloch, Welles, and Randall are booked for outside seats, and that a full Cabinet of Stanberys and Steedmans is imminent. And—as we are well known as non-admirers of those who are thus dismissed—some such geniuses as discredit the name of *Tribune* in Chicago, will stand aghast at the hypocrisy of this journal in expressing regret at the return of Governor Seward to private life.

Now we have no idolizing affection for Seward or Stanton, and, of course, affect none. Yet we regret the dismissal of either from the Cabinet at this crisis. Can you ask why? The progress of reconstruction was rapid and general, and the goal plainly in sight. Had the President simply forborne, all would have been consummated long before the next Presidential election. But Mr. Johnson has resolved to stop the good work. He virtually tells the ex-Rebels *not* to accept the terms prescribed by Congress, but to hold back, and resist, and struggle, in the confident hope that the North will come to their aid. And each removal strengthens and arouses whatever of disloyalty remains at the South.

Whoever regrets "The Lost Cause" will be inspired by these removals to hope that it is *not* lost—that, in essence and substance, there is yet a chance for its success. So the good work of pacification is to be arrested, while hate and bitterness reign once more at the South, exciting like impulses at the North. Mr. Johnson's desperate expedient will fail; but it will meantime distract the South afresh, and convulse the whole country. Hence we deeply regret the foreshadowed Cabinet changes, not because Messrs. Seward, Welles, etc., are to go out, but because the accession of their successors is a triumph of the baleful influences which are still fanning the embers of our great civil war.

Secretary McCulloch and the Treasury Department.

From the N. Y. World.

We devoutly trust that the predictions of a thorough reorganization of the Cabinet may come true. Mr. Johnson's Cabinet, as a whole, does not possess the confidence of the country, nor of any political party. This has been the case from the beginning of his administration, and it is one of the chief reasons why the moral influence of the Executive has been so nearly annihilated. Mr. Seward has, for years, been detested alike by Democrats and Republicans; and yet he has been the President's most influential and trusted adviser. The President is happily rid of Stanton, at least for the present; and after Seward and Stanton the remaining members of the Cabinet are without political influence, and most of them without special ability. If the Treasury were not in the condition in which it happens to be at this crisis, we should favor an entire change in the *personnel* of the administration; but under the circumstances, we must make a reluctant exception in favor of Secretary McCulloch, for reasons which we proceed to state.

The whisky interest, that is to say, the fraudulent portion of it, which is the most powerful and influential, is suffering severely from the stringent measures inaugurated by Mr. McCulloch to prevent frauds and increase the revenue from that source. On July 1 the Metropolitan Revenue Board commenced its operations in this city, and the total amount of the tax collected on distilled spirits drawn from bond for the month of July was $134,810, against $51,336 for the month of June, showing the enormous monthly gain of $83,474, or an increase of nearly three times under Mr. McCulloch's new system. The receipts for the month of August will be about $175,000, or an increase of three and a half times the average monthly receipts before the Metropolitan Board existed. This enormous increase in so short a space of time has taken place also when a number of the legitimate distilleries are closed, and others are running at only half of their capacity. In plain terms, the whisky interest last month has to thank Mr. McCulloch for the loss of $83,474, or at the rate of a million dollars per annum, in this city alone, which is just so much gained by Government. The additional revenue gained by Government in this city for the ensuing year will not be less than $1,500,000 up to $2,500,000. The active member of the Board is Colonel Messmore. General Hillyer, of General Grant's staff, is Chief of the Revenue Agency. As General Grant is the warm personal friend of these two gentlemen, the whisky fraud business may be quoted, in Wall street phraseology, "dull and heavy, with a downward tendency," just so long as the present Treasury Department arrangements can be quoted "active and strong, with an upward tendency."

These figures show that the whisky interest can well afford to spend much money, and even to run a newspaper of their own, to hound the Secretary of the Treasury, if they can only succeed in getting Mr. McCulloch out of office, and putting therein somebody more pliable. So much for those who are clamorous for a change in the Treasury Department.

The *World* is not now, and never has been, the advocate of Mr. McCulloch or his policy. We have at all times, and do now, cheerfully accord him the virtues—essential in a custodian of the public purse—of integrity, prudence, and patriotism in the administration of the affairs of his department. At the same time, we differ from him widely in many important points. And yet we deprecate any change in the head of the Treasury Department at the present critical juncture in affairs. It would be a hazardous experiment to change even for a better man. A calm consideration of the past, and the probable contingencies consequent on a change, will assist in forming a sound judgment on this matter. It must be borne in mind as a fact, whether deservedly so or not is another question, the fact remains the same, that the press and people of the United States have given more approval and less disapproval to Mr. McCulloch and his official acts, both as Comptroller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury, than to any other officer of the Government since 1864. Europe has eulogized him and his acts, as well as the United States. His resignation, therefore, simultaneously with rumors of frauds in his department, would certainly shake mercantile confidence, and injure our Government credit both at home and abroad. It would give a coloring of truth to the rumors of the Treasury Department frauds. Any important change in the Treasury Department in the present condition of affairs here and in Europe, would be very apt to cause shipments of our five-twenty bonds from Europe to be covered by gold from New York. If this should follow the resignation of Mr. McCulloch, and it is more than probable that it would, then the price of gold would jump up naturally, and speculation would have no difficulty in placing it at once above 200. Are our bankers and merchants, are our Government finances, prepared for these eventualities? Can New York sustain heavy receipts of bonds from Europe, specie shipments to cover them, and the derangements of our money markets incident thereto, without a financial panic and crisis which would blight the otherwise flattering prospects of our fall trade?

Thoughtful men will answer, "No; Mr. McCulloch may be an evil, but his resignation just now might flood the country with a mass of much greater evils."

An enlightened statesmanship would not hesitate to advise, as regards our Treasury Department, the answer of the French merchants to the great Colbert, when that statesman told them that his Government wanted to do them a favor, "*Laissez faire.*" Let us alone.

The Next Presidency.

From the N. Y. Citizen.

The President has done one good thing at least, and that is the removal of Secretary Stanton. This is a good thing all round; a good thing for the President, as it shows that he has some backbone, which his friends had begun to doubt; a good thing for Secretary Stanton, for it makes him the radical candidate for the next Presidency; a good thing for Grant, as it makes him our next President; a good thing for Butler, as it bottles him up once more; and a good thing for us all, as it secures to the country in peace the services of the man who saved it in war. It was altogether the boldest and most effectual stroke that has been delivered on either side of the Reconstruction struggle for a long time. Congress has heretofore had the fighting principally to itself; it has pitched in with disabilities and restrictions, and reductions of executive patronage and power, till it had, as it finally supposed, its adversary at its feet; but in this last act the latter seems suddenly to have recovered his vitality, and to have delivered a settler that knocked the former out of time.

We have invariably defended Stanton when during the war he was traduced and vilified for his firmness, decision, and energy, which his enemies called despotism, impoliteness, and brutality. The country is under a load of gratitude that it cannot pay, and which it certainly will not by bestowing the next Presidency upon him; that goes to Grant, but when he shall have completed the customary second term, and the people shall have settled down into a position where radical views are less dangerous, the great organizer of successful resistance to treason should, in common gratitude, be adorned with the highest honor they can bestow. Stanton has proved himself a thoroughly unselfish patriot during the war. Much as we admire him, we must ask him to sacrifice himself once more for his country's good, by being beaten in a race for the Presidency by General Grant.

Mr. Stanton was always the ablest, and now the President has made him the strongest, of the leading Republican candidates. He has infinite courage, immense vigor, and unsurpassed ability. To him belongs much of the glory of our successes, and still more of our heroism under defeat. He bore the labor and heats of the day of our tribulation; he contended bravely with traitors abroad and contractors at home; his perfect devotion to the cause, and his entire honesty, have never been doubted, and under the influence of the great events through which he has passed, he has become an extremist—as black as Thaddeus Stevens— and that is a greater recommendation to our Republican friends than all the rest. He represents all the nobler sentiments of his party, and is entirely free from its baser predilections. If the country endured a terrific war, he bore his share; if it is burdened with a crushing debt, he has filched no part of it. And when the proper exposures and explanations are made, which his want of time and inclination has heretofore prevented, we are confident that he will come out head and shoulders above any other prominent man in the Republican ranks. If we could vote for a radical—with all his negro superiority and white man inferiority upon his head—we should prefer voting for Stanton to voting for any other that we know.

The further consequence of the removal, in the annihilation of Benjamin F. Butler, is a consummation for which the public should be devoutly thankful. The country has had enough of the hero of the spoons and bottle, of impeachment and investigating committees, and has paid him well for his services—even admitting that he did not pay himself more liberally still. It gave him the command of New Orleans, where he did some good things, and had a good time, and where he was accused of doing a few bad things, and won rather a bad soubriquet. It put him on Congressional committees, and let him pry into every matter except those relating to the government of New Orleans under our military commanders during the war, and the rumor runs that he was not desirous of having those affairs pried into. It has listened to innumerable violent, fiery, and extravagant speeches from him, and let him abuse and insult the President to his heart's content. This should satisfy any reasonable man, and if he is nominated by the Republicans, a large portion of that body will cut him in a brutal manner. How does he compare to Stanton?—like the butler to the head of the house.

By making a martyr of Mr. Stanton—and such a rebellious and positive martyr, too, as will delight those that love to carry ideas to all extents—the President has crushed out the minor aspirants, that entire nest of little reptiles. Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, Ben. Wade, have no such crowning glory to show to the people, no such magnificent record during the war and glorious martyrdom at its termination. Sumner may be a good man, but he never was much in a fight. Thaddeus Stevens has but one idea that the radicals behold and say "it is good," and that scintillation is a "mild measure of confiscation." And as for Ben. Wade, he jumped too far when he took that famous leap forward; in fact, he jumped into a bramble bush that not only scratched out his eyes, but opened those of his constituents. And since then he has never been able to find another bramble bush that possessed the magic power of scratching his eyes open again, and those of other people shut. But whatever recommendations of agrarianism, confiscation, or negro-worship these men possess, they are utterly outdone by the superior claims of the hero and marty of the war.

Lastly, the famous removal is especially beneficial to the nation, as it forces Grant into the candidacy for President, in self-defense. He has committed the unpardonable sin; he has warred against the Holy Ghost of the radical religion; he has set himself up against its high priests—for him the furnace is seven times heated. For him it is Presidency or private life. He must either whip the blacks of the North as he did the whites of the South, by outflanking their batteries, or they will destroy him. His cat has a long tail, but they will cut it off; his longest tail is his Generalship. The law creating this grade the radicals are already talking of repealing, and if the post of honor is the private station, our famous captain will soon occupy that post if he does not take refuge in the White House. War, bitter war, is his dole from this time forth. The tocsin has sounded, and already the trumpets call to horse, and the footmen are whispering scandals, the horsemen are preparing political charges, and the artillerists are loading their heavy guns with the paper pellets that kill in time of peace.

A glance at the columns of the Republican papers, in spite of the guarded utterances that a want of preparation renders necessary, exhibits the secret purpose. Attacks of all kinds, against his conduct of the war, his management of our armies, his personal habits and mental abilities, are hinted rather than openly declared. It is intimated that he is responsible for the sufferings of our prisoners at Andersonville, for the delays of some of our movements, for vast and unnecessary expenditures, for an immense and wilful sacrifice of lives, and for the present defiant condition of the Rebels. It is suggested that he never gave evidence of unusual military capacity, that his flanking movements were simple, and that his success was a mere consequence of the exhaustion of the Rebellion. He is merely not openly denounced, but is covertly attacked. He has proved the greatest stumbling-block in the way of radical schemes, and must be removed at all hazards. Eighteen months is time enough to blast a reputation, and to this the radicals address themselves. Grant's popularity once impaired, the abolition of his office follows of course.

The enemies of General Grant have heretofore admitted his capacity as a soldier, but have denied him sufficient judgment and political knowledge to enable him to fill the position of the head of this nation. His last act in accepting the place of Mr. Stanton has dissipated these doubts, and given him a still stronger hold upon the confidence of the people. The vast majority at the North has been disgusted with the conduct of the Republicans, and dreaded whither their ideas were leading us. We were threatened with a second Hayti below Mason and Dixon's line; the fairest provinces of our country were in danger of being converted into a wilderness, and ignorance was being given a command that the utmost intelligence is required to manage wisely. At this juncture, when we were sick of treason at the South and fanaticism at the North, the General who won a victory that had thrice been attempted in vain, stepped forward and grasped the helm of state. By this act the people, satisfied that he will again restore our fortune and give us a Union such as we fought for, feel that he has proved his fitness for the Presidency, and to that office they will elevate him at the next election. For all these benefits we have to thank Andrew Johnson. Surely we ought to be ever grateful.

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THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

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THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
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For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11p

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We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
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NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
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SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
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The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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AGENT FOR
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W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

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DEEP SAND-JOINT
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RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers: also refinish old fixtures.

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All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3m

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OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 mw

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SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8 10mwf

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[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE TENTH WARD IN SELECT COUNCIL.—The necessity for an election of a Select Councilman by this ward is leading to a very active canvass, the certainty that the Republican candidate will be elected being a foregone conclusion.

On Saturday night a very large and highly respectable meeting of citizens favorable to the renomination of Joshua Spering, Esq., the present representative of the ward, and the able President of the Chamber, was held at the Armory of the Gray Reserves, Broad and Race streets.

Mr. Caleb H. Needles was called to the chair. Upon taking his seat he made a neat speech, pointing out that the curse of the great Republican party was the petty politicians by whom it is infested. Mr. Spering had proved himself so much to the contrary, and, eschewing all other honors, had so devoted himself to the interests of his ward and Philadelphia, that he felt sure the citizens would renominate and re-elect him to his present seat.

The following other officers were appointed:

Vice Presidents—A. R. De Haven, First Division; Wm. H. Morgan, Second Division; Josiah Kisterbock, Third Division; Lewis Godbou, Fourth Division; Lewis Y. Walraven, Fifth Division; A. P. Willis, Sixth Division; Aug. Heaton, Seventh Division; Lewis Lippincott, Eighth Division; Geo. D. Bertram, Ninth Division.

Secretaries—E. Cathrall, First Division; H. H. Huhn, Second Division; Robert Morris, Third Division; C. L. West, Fourth Division; E. S. Hoover, Fifth Division; Alex. Greeves, Sixth Division; E. Knight, Seventh Division; W. R. Greiner, Eighth Division; Jas. Kirkpatrick, Ninth Division.

Mr. Charles Pryor read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The time has arrived when, in consequence of the expiration of the term of office of our present worthy and efficient representative in Select Council, Joshua Spering, Esq., it is incumbent on us to nominate a candidate for that post to place before the people of the Tenth ward at the ensuing election.

And whereas, We feel that unfair means are being used and corrupt practices resorted to for the purpose and to the end that the legitimate choice of the Union Republican voters of the Tenth ward may be overborne and defeated; therefore,

Resolved, That we Republican citizens of the Tenth ward, in mass meeting assembled, hereby declare our earnest approbation of the past official course of Joshua Spering, Esq., Representative in Select Council, and that by his honorable, straightforward and upright conduct, he has endeared himself to his fellow-citizens, won the confidence and respect of those by whom he was elevated to the post he now so worthily occupies, and is eminently deserving of renomination and re-election at our hands.

Resolved, That we view with feelings of just indignation the attempt of a political clique to prevent the will of the majority being asserted, as is witnessed in the willfully false and malicious charges, the unscrupulous conduct, the non-compliance with the rules governing the party, evidenced by the withholding of the registry lists of the voters of the Union Republican party; and finally, the action of Tuesday evening last, in the attempt to deprive us of our rights and privileges according to both custom and the law, which attempt, in our judgment, was an outrage upon and a direct defiance of the people—all tending to prove a deliberate determination to stifle by fraud the voice of a large majority of the Union Republican voters of the Tenth ward.

Resolved, In consequence of the foregoing reasons, we call upon the friends of truth and justice, upon all who are favorable to the recognition of valuable services, rightfully understood and thoroughly appreciated, to come forward and sustain us in our endeavor to rebuke the attempted dictation assumed by the few, at the sacrifice of the wishes, rights and intents of the many; and that we believe that rebuke can be best administered by the renomination of our present worthy representative in Select Council, Joshua Spering, Esq., and with that belief we hereby pledge ourselves to give him our hearty and unanimous support.

George D. Bertram, Charles Pryor, and Thomas J. Worrell, Esqs., followed in handsome speeches, and the meeting adjourned to serenade Mr. Spering at his residence, Vine street, above Sixteenth. Several airs were performed by the Liberty Cornet Band, and speeches were made by several of the participants in what was a merited and genuine compliment.

THE NEW NAVAL HOSPITAL.—The United States government is now building an United States Naval Hospital, which, when completed, will render it a rival to the celebrated one at Greenwich, in England.

A year ago the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Dr. P. J. Howitz, U. S. N., contracted with Mr. Richard J. Dobbins, on behalf of the United States government, to erect upon the present site upon the banks of the Schuylkill selected for the purpose, the immense structure which is already under roof and rapidly in progress toward completion.

The locality is immediately in the rear of the present asylum, at the junction of Shippen street with Gray's Ferry road. The building comprises a centre edifice, with wings and return wings, presenting a frontage of imposing and massive appearance. A Mansard roof, with ornamental dormer windows, topped by a bronze railing, surmounts the whole. This roof is "broken up" in a manner which is a lasting tribute to the originality and good taste of Mr. John McArthur, the architect of the affair. The centre building and extreme wings, being higher than the intervening parts, the effect is in all respects rich and impressive. Viewed from a distance, and the effect of a cluster of buildings is perfectly produced.

The interior arrangements are most convenient. The work of the builder is stately and handsome. The basement is divided into dining halls and culinary departments, bath rooms, depositories for fuel, and the apparatus for warmth and the circulation of fresh air. Upon the first floor are the usual reception rooms, apothecary's and surgeon's apartments, patients' rooms and kitchens. The frontage is 463 linear feet in extent, and the space afforded is handsomely sufficient. The government has been liberal in its provision for the worn-out or invalid veterans of the forecastle, and the whole work is being performed under the personal supervision of Surgeon W. S. Bishop, U. S. N. To the very smallest details this officer gives his personal attention, and when are taken into consideration the many splendid buildings erected by Mr. Dobbins, it may be taken for granted that the completed structure will be something to reflect credit alike upon the government and upon the gentlemen by whom the splendid pile is called into existence.

The stairways of the building throughout are all iron, while water is brought into the remotest part of the premises from tanks upon the upper stories. There is a separate building to contain engine and boilers, and the laundry and engineer's quarters will also be under its roof. Taken as a whole, we cannot see how any improvement upon Mr. McArthur's plan can by any possibility be suggested. The whole marks the progress of the era, and to the mariner, worn out in the service of his country, it must abundantly refute the idea that this republic is ungrateful.

TROUBLE IN OIL TRANSACTIONS—FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE AGAIN IN CUSTODY.—Detective George H. Smith left the city last evening for Harrisburg, to obtain a requisition from Governor Geary for the return of Augustus H. and William H. Tack, who are now in custody in the Tombs, New York city, to Philadelphia. It seems these parties are brokers and dealers in petroleum, being chiefly engaged in the purchase and sale, on commission, of oil for exportation to Europe. It is alleged that they, acting as confidential agents for Mr. James O'Connor, ex-President of the Fourth National Bank, Pittsburg, secretly combined to deceive him and other parties by making a large number of contracts in oil, to be supplied on what is known as "buyers' option;" that in place of calling for the oil from time to time, as is usual in the course of trade, they did, by preconcert, simultaneously call for the whole of the oil so contracted for at a time when it was most difficult to supply it, and when, from the condition of the market, the parties bound to supply it were in the expectation of being called upon, thereby causing an apparent scarcity of oil, and consequent advance in its price.

Mr. O'Connor alleges that in June last, upon the representation of the Tacks that the market was going to be glutted, and consequently a fall in price, he authorized them to sell at current rates about 16,000 barrels of oil, on time contracts, deliverable in equal instalments, in July, August, September, October, November, and December, and on "buyers' option;" that they placed the contracts with other brokers, and, at a preconcerted time, a simultaneous call was made upon all the "buyers' option" contracts, thus causing a rapid advance in price, and Mr. O'Connor states that, being bound by these contracts to deliver the oil, he was a loser to the extent of $30,000. He preferred a charge of conspiracy to defraud him against the defendants on Thursday last, and Detectives Smith and Elder proceeded to New York to arrest them. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out there, and Judge Barnard ordered a discharge of the prisoners, there being no requisition from the Governor of this State. On their release they were rearrested by the above detectives, and being charged with being fugitives from justice, Justice Kelly committed them for an examination on Wednesday next, when the requisition will be produced.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH—THE YOUNG AMERICA AHEAD.—The Boston Club, now on a visit to this city, played a match on Friday and Saturday with the Young America Club, at Germantown. During their stay in New York city, on the route hitherward, the Boston had things all their own way, beating everything they played against; but a change came over the spirit of their dreams on Saturday, and they succumbed to the prowess of the Young America. The following is the score of the game:—

YOUNG AMERICA.

	First Inning.		Second Inning.
G. Newhall, c. and b. E. Eastwood	10	c. Haigh b. A. Eastwood	19
Baird, c. and b. A. Eastwood	3	b. Hammond	3
Bayard, b. A. Eastwood	0	c. Cashman b. Hammond	5
D. Newhall, c. E. Eastwood, b. Hammond	14	c. Lancey, b. Hammond	3
Large, c. E. Eastwood, b. Hammond	38	b. A. Eastwood	44
G. Newhall, c. Lamb, b. A. Eastwood	4	l. b. w.	35
Sanderson, b. Hammond	1	not out	19
Gummey, b. Hammond	0	c. A. Eastwood	2
Davis, b. Hammond	0	c. Cross and b. Haigh	0
Jouns, s. l. Haigh	18	b. A. Eastwood	2
Wister, not out	0	b. E. Eastwood	5
Byes	2		
Leg Byes	1		
Wides	4	Wides	3
Total	132	Total	169

BOSTON.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.
E. Eastwood b. C. Newhall	8	b. D. Newhall	4
Cashman b. G. Newhall	11	b. C. Newhall	12
P. Sullivan b. C. Newhall	4	Not out	2
A. Eastwood b. C. Newhall	2	c. Baird b. C. Newhall	0
Hammond c. D. b. C. Newhall	5	c. Davis b. C. Newhall	19
Crossland b. D. Newhall	14	b. C. Newhall	3
Haigh c. G. b. C. Newhall	0	b. C. Newhall	6
Lumb b. D. Newhall	0	l. b. w.	8
M. Sullivan b. C. Newhall	13	b. C. Newhall	6
Lancey, run out	2	c. Large b. D. Newhall	5
Bates, not out	0	c. Bayard b. D. Newhall	1
Byes	1		
Leg Byes	3	No balls	2
Wides	2	Wides	1
Total	65	Total	65

The total score was—Young America, 291; Boston, 130.

THE HAMILL-MYERS BOAT RACE ON THE DELAWARE.—Some time since it was stated in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH that a skiff race, between Mr. Hamill, the champion oarsman of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Myers, the present champion of the Delaware river, was to take place near the city some time in the month of September. The circumstances out of which grew the challenge from Mr. Myers to Mr. Hamill are well known. Mr. Myers, after his conquest of Mr. William Glenn, in his late race on the Delaware river, sent a challenge to Mr. Hamill to row him a five mile race. The latter was to have the choice of time and place. The boat chosen is a fifteen feet skiff. The prize is $1000.

This style of boat is something new for Mr. Hamill, but after visiting this city, and examining the boats and the river Delaware, he has accepted the challenge, and decided that the race shall come off on the 12th of September, 1867; the starting point to be from Bridesburg; to proceed two and a half miles down the river and back. It is thought by the sporting community that as Mr. Myers has had such a long experience in this style of boat, that Mr. Hamill will meet more than he will be prepared for. Mr. Myers is now under training, and is stopping at the house of Mr. George W. Simons, in Richmond street, above Palmer. It is understood that Mr. Thomas Dickson, at Bridesburg, has kindly offered the hospitalities of his house to Mr. Hamill while remaining in this city.

Previous to this trial of skill and strength with Mr. Myers, Mr. Hamill has a race pending between himself and Mr. Brown, to take place on the Hudson river, on the 6th of September next. After the conclusion of that race, he will visit Philadelphia and prepare himself for the one with Mr. Myers.

A MUTINOUS CREW.—About half-past 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, while the ship Lizzie Moses was lying in the Delaware, opposite Gloucester, getting ready to make sail, the crew mutinied. The men had recently entered into an agreement to accompany the vessel to her destination, which was Hamburg, but when just about to start off, they had imbibed too freely of whisky, and were very unruly. They complained of the "grub" not being good, and, at the command of one of the men, the crew assembled on the quarter-deck, armed with pickaxes, spikes, knives, etc. The first mate, Mr. Fields, was badly beaten, and a seaman named J. Hamilton, who took sides with the mate, had his head split open with a capstan bar. The melee was seen from the shore, and word was despatched to the city. A squad of policemen, under the command of Lieutenant Edgar, proceeded down the river and brought up to the city fourteen of the mutineers, secured in irons. They were all locked up in Moyamensing Prison. There are two sides to every story, and these men claim that they were justified in their actions. A hearing before a United States Commissioner will determine whether this be or be not the case. The following are the names of some of the mutineers brought to the city:—William Thompson, Edmund Morey, George Burnett, Edward Eaton, George Gore, Hughey Dougherty, John Sleven, John Smith, and William Hargoes. The Lizzie Moses is commanded by Captain Cox, and is loaded with coal oil.

THE HEALTH OFFICE—REPORT OF INTERMENTS.—The following is the weekly report of the deaths and interments in the city of Philadelphia for the week ending on Saturday, August 24, 1867:—

Adults, 131; minors, 210. Total deaths, 341.

Location.—First Ward, 12; Second, 17; Third, 15; Fourth, 22; Fifth, 9; Sixth, 7; Seventh, 11; Eighth, 6; Ninth, 5; Tenth, 10; Eleventh, 13; Twelfth, 8; Thirteenth, 6; Fourteenth, 8; Fifteenth, 19; Sixteenth, 11; Seventeenth, 13; Eighteenth, 10; Nineteenth, 32; Twentieth, 24; Twenty-first, 1; Twenty-second, 10; Twenty-third, 8; Twenty-fourth, 9; Twenty-fifth, 13; Twenty-sixth, 15; Twenty-seventh, 16; from the Almshouse, 10; unknown, 11. Total, 341. Deduct 11 deaths from the country, leaves the net deaths in city, 330.

Nativity.—United States, 271; Foreign, 58; People of color, 11; Unknown, 12.

Sex.—Males, 181; Females, 160; Boys, 109; Girls, 101.

Comparison.—The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1866, and of last week, was as follows:—Week ending August 25, 1866, was 462; week ending August 24, 1867, 303.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—Upon the arrival of the 2 o'clock train at Atlantic City on Saturday afternoon, Martin Donan, a brakeman on the train, was discovered on top of one of the cars dead. His head was crushed, and there were other evidences that the deceased was killed while passing beneath a bridge on the road. The deceased was last seen on top of the cars adjusting the signal rope as the train was leaving Camden. The deceased was twenty-five years of age, unmarried, and resided at Camden. The body was brought to Camden last evening.

THE REYNOLDS MONUMENT.—A meeting of the Committee of the 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac, having charge of the Reynolds Monument, was held in this city August 13, 1867. All the members were present. The Treasurer reported $6910·67 on hand, nearly all of which bears interest. The committee decided to erect a semi-colossal bronze statue of the General, in military uniform, on a site already selected in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg. An additional sum of $2500 is needed to insure the early completion of the monument. Officers and soldiers of Reynolds' Corps disposed to increase their subscriptions can do so by addressing General C. S. Wainwright, Treasurer, at Rhinebeck, New York, or any of the other members of the committee, namely, General R. Coulter, Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; General J. W. Hoffmann, No. 9 N. Eighth street, Philadelphia; Colonel Chapman Biddle, No. 131 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia; or to Dr. T. H. Bache, No. 233 S. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5·21 | MOON RISES....2·01
SUN SETS....6·41 | HIGH WATER....10·55

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA

C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 13
Union	Southampton	New York	Aug. 14
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 14
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 17
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17

FOR EUROPE.

Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 31
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 31
Fulton	New York	Havre	Aug. 31
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Missouri	New York	Havana	Aug. 29
Santiago de Cuba	New York	San Juan	Aug. 30
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 31
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Sept. 3
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Sept. 5
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Keppler.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, Castner, Sickney & Ellington.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, Salem, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, do.
Str E. C. Biddle, Meade, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Mershon, Delaware Bay, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Chester river, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr C. McCarthy, Godfrey, 14 days from Swan Island, with guano to order.
Schr T. E. Ward, Clifford, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber and laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Rodan, 3 days from Norwich, in ballast to captain.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, 5 days from Greenport, in ballast to Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr F. A. Warner, Clifford, 3 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Ellis Hall, Marcon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Chester river, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Mershon, from Delaware Bay, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 22.—The following vessels are at the Breakwater, detained by head winds:—Brigs E. A. Bernard, for Havana; Annie Mitchell, for Port Spain; schrs John Stockham, Frances, L. A. Bartle, S. C. Tyler, L. and A. Babcock, E. L. Naylor, David Collins, Lemuel, Lady Ellen, and F. W. Johnson, from Philadelphia for Boston; Orvetta, from New York for York river; E. H. Clark, from Virginia for New York; Chief, from Indian river for do.; Orozimbo, for do.; Rebecca, from New York for Baltimore; M. Holmes, from Philadelphia for New York; W. Mowe, do. for Pembroke; F. A. Heath, do. for Portland; Paugussett, do. for Washington; Lewis Chester, do. for Hingham; Rock, from Virginia for New York; M. Fleming and Ira Bliss, from Philadelphia for Norwich.

Brig B. Young, schrs M. Rogers, J. E. Gamage, and Caroline, with stone for the Delaware Breakwater, are now in the harbor. Wind SE.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bombay, Jordan, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 10th inst.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, crossed the bar on the morning of the 18th instant.

Barque Merrimac, Marshall, from Messina for Philadelphia, remained at Gibraltar 5th inst., ready for sea.

Brig Ranger, Patterson, hence, at Helvoet 9th inst.

Brig Ninawaukee, Bramhall, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 22d inst.

Schr J. S. Whelden, Bowen, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 22d inst.

Schr Belle, Seaman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 22d inst.

Schr W. Blake, Meservey, from Portsmouth for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Schr Lizzie Batcheider, English, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 21st inst.

Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 22d inst.

Schr Mary E. Vancleaf, McCobb, hence, at Boston 23d inst.

Schr Mary Price, Garrison, hence, at Plymouth 19th instant.

Schr H. Curtis, Haskell, hence, at Providence 23d instant.

Schr Snowflake, Jewett, hence for Boston, at Newport 23d inst.

Schrs M. G. Farr, Maloy; M. W. Hupper, Hupper; and North Pacific, Ericsson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.

Schr T. Clyde, Leeds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 22d inst.

Schrs R. L. Miller, Anderson, and M. R. Sampson, Sampson, hence for Boston, and C. W. Locke, from Chelsea for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

In consequence of the total wreck of the steamer Corea, at night, on her passage from Hong Kong to Yokohama, in January last, on a sunken rock supposed to exist about one mile and a half to the southward of Flat Reef, one of the dangers near Breaker Point, on the east coast of China, and which rock did not appear on the Admiralty charts, the neighborhood of this point has been closely examined and sounded. The following information relative to this examination has been received from Mr. J. W. Reed, Master, R. N., commanding H. M. surveying vessel Rifleman, 1867:—

COREA ROCK—A pinnacle, having but fourteen feet water over it at low water spring tides, and six fathoms around, lies two-thirds of a mile S.W. ½ S. from Flat Reef, with the apex of the islet westward of Flat Reef bearing N.N.W. ¼ W., distant a little over a mile; Dome Hill N.E. ½ E., a little over two and one-half miles; and Breaker Point N.E. by E. ½ E., distant two and one-half miles.

THREE FATHOM PATCH—One and a half cable westward of the Corea Rock is a rocky patch with three to five fathoms over it, and seven fathoms around. From the three fathoms spot the apex of the islet westward of Flat Reef bears N. by W. ½ W., distant a little over a mile; Dome Hill N.E. ½ E., two and three-eighths miles; and Breaker Point N.E. by E. ½ E., two and three-fourths miles.

SUNK ROCK has but seven feet water over it at low water springs; it is the shoalest part of a rocky patch about a cable in extent. From this rock the apex of the islet westward of Flat Reef bears N. ½ E., distant half a mile; Dome Hill N.E. by E. ½ E., two and one-quarter miles; and Breaker Point E. by N. ½ N., two and eight-tenths miles.

When on Sunk Rock the black rock (15 feet high) and the rock (12 feet high), respectively to the W. and NW. of Flat Reef, are in line.

SOUNDINGS—The depths outside of the dangers are regular, but between the Corea Rock and Flat Reef very irregular, with numerous patches of from three to five fathoms.

FLAT REEF is a bed of dark colored rocks, half a cable in extent, crowned with two conspicuous masses twelve feet above high water mark. A quarter of a mile W. by N. ½ N. from Flat Reef is a small black rock fifteen feet, and N.NW. half a cable another, twelve feet above high water.

Soundings only can be relied upon to enable vessels to pass the above dangers safely by night; when by keeping in depths of eleven to twelve—not less than eleven—fathoms, they will pass one to two miles to the southward of the Corea Rock.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation eight degrees easterly in 1867.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1867.

Judge Ludlow and the Boileau Case—Judge Allison's Opinion of It.

We alluded, in our remarks on Saturday, to the action of Judge Ludlow in the Boileau case. It may not be amiss to refresh the memory of our readers by stating briefly the facts in that case.

At one of the darkest periods of the war, when armed Rebels in the field and sneaking traitors in the rear were putting forth their most tremendous efforts to break down the Government, one A. D. Boileau, of this city, was arrested under military law, by the officers of the United States, and taken to Fort McHenry, for the alleged publication of articles tending to give aid and encouragement to the Rebellion. The court of which Judge Ludlow is one of the judges was then in session, and he straightway directed the Grand Jury to suspend all other business, ordering the District Attorney to send for the persons named, and the Grand Jury, after they had heard the witnesses brought before them, to present the facts to the court. The following day the presentment was made to the court of the fact of Boileau's arrest as above stated, and upon this presentment the District Attorney, by the judge then holding the court, was directed to prepare and send before the Grand Jury bills of indictment.

A few days after these proceedings were had, Judge Allison, of the same court, addressed the Grand Jury, reviewing the action of Judge Ludlow in a kind and respectful but most scathing manner, declaring that his proceedings in the premises were not only calculated to give aid and comfort to the Rebellion, but were absolutely illegal, and without any established principle to sanction or sustain them, and directing the Grand Jury not to bring in the indictment ordered by Judge Ludlow until ordered to do so by a majority of the court. As this case, therefore, directly affects the character of Judge Ludlow *as a judge*, as well as a loyal citizen, we invite special attention to Judge Allison's remarks, which we subjoin. After discussing before the Grand Jury the different legal modes of instituting criminal proceedings in this State, and after reciting Judge Ludlow's action as we have detailed it above, Judge Allison says:—

"To this proceeding I am compelled to except, regarding it as wrong in every aspect in which it can be viewed. I would be derelict in my duty as a Judge of this Court, if, by my silence, I might even seem to sanction it, and if, in speaking, I did not place upon it my most emphatic condemnation. It was unwise, because it was unnecessary; the ordinary mode of criminal procedure being fully adequate to remedy the wrong, if a wrong had been committed; and that method being, in my judgment, the only proper and legal way of bringing the case in Court. It was injudicious, for, however well intended, the consequence of a Judge, of his own motion, upon mere information obtained in no legal way—for there is no complaint under oath—with unnecessary and unusual haste, making use of his official position to institute a prosecution strictly personal and private in its nature, is to render the whole proceeding liable to misconstruction; to place this Court in a false position before the country, as anxious for, and of its own motion seeking, a cause of difficulty with the Government, and because the legitimate result of such action is to precipitate a collision between the States and General Government, when such collision should by all proper means and to the last possible extremity be avoided, that the true and constitutional Government of the land may be upheld and strengthened in its fearful struggle with an infamous Rebellion, which defies its authority, tramples on its flag, imperils its existence, and which has filled the land with lamentation and woe. I cannot consent that this Court shall even unintentionally be used for any such purpose, unless the necessity be forced upon us, and that a necessity that cannot be avoided; and, speaking for myself, I here say it shall not be so used if, by the exercise of any portion of, or all, the rightful power of my office, it can be prevented.

"There is still another reason why I cannot approve of the proceedings under consideration, and that is, because I believe them to be unauthorized by the law of the land, having no established principle regulating proceedings before grand juries to sanction or sustain them: a brief reference to the essentials of the three extraordinary modes of instituting procedure, to which I have called your attention, will make this clear to a demonstration.

"It is not such a presentment as can be made the basis of any action by the Court, for being aimed at individual offenders, and at a specific and distinct offense, it could be legally founded only on the personal knowledge of the grand jurors; the presentment in question has for its foundation a communication made to the jury by the Presiding Judge, and the statements of persons sent before them by his direction: this is precisely what the Court in Carpenter's case decided they had no authority to do, and therefore stands in direct conflict with the established law and express decision of this Court. I must, therefore, regard the presentment as irregular and invalid.

"Neither does this fall under the second classification; the proceedings did not originate with the District Attorney, nor was any indictment, of his own motion or otherwise, laid before the Grand Jury.

"It is equally clear that it does not fall in with the only remaining mode, which is where the Court, of their own motion, call the attention of the Grand Jury to, and direct an investigation of matters general in their nature; for, as we have already seen, that it can only be done where the evil affects the entire community, and in no case where it is personal and individual. It is not to be doubted that in cases like to those previously mentioned, such as riots, nuisances, and multiplied and flagrant vices which injuriously affect the health, or comfort, or safety of the public, the court may summon and send before the Grand Jury witnesses to aid their investigation; but, to recur again to the language of Judge King, 'this course is never adopted in cases of ordinary crimes charged against individuals, because it would involve, to a certain extent, the expression of opinion, by anticipation, on facts subsequently to come before the courts for direct judgment, and because such cases present none of those urgent necessities which justify a departure from the ordinary course of justice.'

"If a judge may direct an investigation by the Grand Jury of an individual case of an alleged false arrest, the result of which investigation is to be made the basis of an individual, personal indictment, then may he in this way institute separate and individual prosecutions upon information of unknown and irresponsible persons for every crime known to the calendar; a proceeding entirely at variance with the proper functions of his judicial office, and which, in itself, would constitute a power of a most fearful and despotic nature; no citizen would be safe, for the same officer who procures the indictment of an individual defendant for a specific offense, would have the power to try and sentence him when brought into court by his direct agency. I have thus, at some length, gentlemen, expressed my views upon a matter of great public moment; I could not do otherwise, and deal justly with myself as a true and loyal citizen, with the community of which I am a member and an officer, and with my country, which has a right to know, in this the hour of her extreme peril, that as a citizen and magistrate, my personal and official support shall be given to it. Nor could I, by my silence, permit the spirit of malignant and treasonable faction which lives among us, which is wholly in the interest of the Rebellion, which by every means in its power seeks to weaken the arm of the Government, and to give support and encouragement to armed resistance to constituted authority, by the honest and well-intentioned though injudicious action of any member of this Court, to suppose that it could here receive encouragement, protection, or approval. I have said nothing of the act which has given rise to this proceeding; I have no opinion about it, because the facts have in no proper way come before me. If a prosecution should, in due course of law, grow out of the transaction, and be called for trial during this term, it shall receive its due consideration at the hands of the Court. I have formed no *preconceived* judgment, which would disqualify me from trying any case or determining any question connected with it.

"The Clerk is directed to enter the following order upon the minutes of the Court—

"And now, February 2, 1863, it is ordered that the District Attorney shall send no indictment to the Grand Jury based on the resentment brought into Court on the 30th ult., until directed so to do by a majority of the Court."

The Protest of General Grant.

Elsewhere in The Evening Telegraph to-day we give the correspondence between General Grant and President Johnson relative to the removal of General Sheridan. A few days since we expressed our views on the subject of the political views of the General. We stated that so far he had given no indications which would lead us to infer that he did not heartily sympathize with the great party of the war—that party which is to-day battling against the country's enemy in Washington, as it did for six years against an equally vindictive foe in Richmond.

The letter of the General shows us that our confidence was not misplaced. The General's protest is so vigorous, so comprehensive, so utterly decided, that there can be no question but that he heartily approved of Sheridan's course, and consequently as strongly disapproved of the policy and conduct of Mr. Johnson. He does not tone or qualify his phrases. He immediately "urges, earnestly urges, urges in the name of a patriotic people, that this order be not insisted upon." He declares that the country approves of the course of Sheridan, and begs that the voice of the people may be heard. He commends Sheridan, declaring that "he has performed his civil duties *faithfully and intelligently*." He frankly tells Johnson that such an act would lead the Rebels to believe "that the Executive is with them," and implies directly that if the order be insisted upon, such an opinion would be natural, if not correct. And finally, "there are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why the order should not be insisted on." Hence General Grant deems the President *unpatriotic* in acting as he has done. From the fact that he states that Thomas has often protested against being assigned to succeed Sheridan, it is clear Mr. Johnson has been seeking to accomplish his end before now. The letter tends to reinstate Gen. Grant in the confidence of the people, which confidence was shaken by his course. We could not believe that a soldier so faithful and successful would fail his country in her hour of need.

We Must Have Good Men.

During the coming week the various local Conventions for the nomination of candidates for the different offices will meet and make their selections. At the risk of repetition, we would again urge upon them not only the propriety, but the absolute necessity, of selecting worthy men for every post within the gift of the people. The indications of the day are so plain that none can mistake them. The temper of the people on the subject of party is changing day by day. The lines are not as strictly drawn as they were in the days of Jackson. The wish to see good men only elected is rising above the wish to see a party triumph, and it is essential to the success of any candidate that he possess a clean record. The requisites laid down by Jefferson—honesty, patriotism, and capability—are once more beginning to be demanded in candidates, and the election of any one not possessed of these qualities is a matter of great doubt, whatever be the strength of his party. Nor do we regret this breaking down of caucus power, for it compels the introduction of a new and a better class into the public places of the country.

The truth of what we say is being demonstrated year by year. Two years since an objectionable nominee of the Republican party ran ten thousand votes behind his ticket, and met with a decided defeat. Last year a gentleman with no stain on his character was almost beaten because of the nomination of a more popular man by the opposition. This shows that the strength of the party, as far as local offices are concerned, depends as much on the candidate as it does on his professed principles. It matters but little to us that a sheriff should be in favor of reconstruction, if he also favors peculation and deceit. What we want is preëminent honesty, together with capability and patriotism. There can be no doubt that the Democracy will take the best men they can secure, because they are desperate for spoils, and are seeking to distract attention from the principles of the party to the personal character of the candidate. Whether they will or will not be successful rests entirely with ourselves. If we nominate our best men, then we are assured of victory. With an equality so far as the candidates are concerned, who can doubt the success of our principles? But if we fail to put up the best men within our reach, and they put up better men than we, then our chances of success are but chances. And the first step, the great step, the all-important step, is to be taken when the candidates are selected. Again we say to the Conventions, "As you value victory, nominate your best men."

Rousseau as a Spy.

One of Mr. Johnson's organs lets this "cat out of the bag" in reference to General Rousseau's presence in General Sheridan's Department. People generally wondered what business Rousseau had in that quarter, but this writer, in endeavoring to shield him from General Sheridan's charge, that he was interfering with reconstruction, admits that the President telegraphed to Rousseau as follows:—"How do matters look in Louisiana?" and the latter, anxious to answer in accordance with the Executive desire, responded:—"Affairs here look very gloomy, and the people much depressed. Any change that would be required would meet with almost universal approbation." This explains Rousseau's mission. The President determined to oust Sheridan, and, to make a show of reason for so doing, despatched this trusty agent, whose sympathies are in unison with his own, to New Orleans, where he acted the part of spy and informer on the commanding general.

Rousseau may have thought that he himself would secure the appointment to fill the gallant Sheridan's place by thus replying in favor of the malcontents at New Orleans. In that case, he would have avoided the ice-regions of Alaska, and been placed in a more congenial climate, with more congenial associations. Mr. Johnson, however, did not thus estimate his services, and Rousseau, after having accomplished what he could to injure a brother soldier, returns North to sail for the barren and dreary shores of our new possessions. The principal in this contemptible business profits by the slanders of his "informer" and tool, while the latter is banished to the Seward-Johnson Siberia.

A Well-Earned Honor.—The services rendered to maritime commerce by Mr. William Mitchell, of London, have been deemed worthy of recognition by the Crown, and the honor of knighthood has been conferred upon him. The services rendered by Mr. Mitchell in the establishment of "The National Code of Signals for the Use of All Nations," are among the most recent, if not the most useful of his labors. After several years of labor and outlay, it is now adopted, to the exclusion of every other code, by France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Greece, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and Portugal. It has been more or less in use in American ships for several years, but the war prevented its general adoption.

—Tobacco is given to criminals in Austria. It makes them cheerful, and the fear of deprivation is a great aid to discipline.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.

A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 26 tf 4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.

By order of the Board.
8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.

Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.
Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlm4p

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 21, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 22 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 25 mw

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD.—Agreeably to the call of the City Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the TENTH WARD will assemble in their respective Precincts on TUESDAY Evening, August 27, between the hours of 6 and 8 o clock, to elect delegates to the various Conventions as provided for in the Rules.
First Division—No. 141 N. Ninth street.
Second Division—N. W. cor. of Ninth and Cherry sts.
Third Division—S. W. cor. of Eleventh and Vine sts.
Fourth Division—S. W. cor. of Eleventh and Race sts.
Fifth Division—N. W. cor. of Broad and Race sts.
Sixth Division—S. W. cor. of Gebhard and Race sts.
Seventh Division—S. W. cor. of Sixteenth and Cherry streets.
Eighth Division—S. W. cor. of Twenty-first and Cherry streets.
Ninth Division—S. W. cor. of Twenty-second and Vine streets.

HENRY C. HOWELL,
President of the Ward Executive Committee.
Charles L. West, Secretary. 8 26 3t

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD—SELECT COUNCIL.

We, the undersigned Republican voters of the Tenth Ward, recommend our friends to attend the delegate election, to be held at the different precinct houses, TUESDAY, August 27, between the hours of six and eight o'clock P. M., and cast their votes for delegates pledged to nominate A. H. FRANCISCUS for Select Council, believing that the best interests of the ward and city will be served by his nomination and election.

James Pollock,
Allen Wood,
Geo Morrison Coates,
Geo. Truman, Jr.,
A. Wilson Hennsey,
John Agnew,
Richard Stokes,
Henry Fenton,
Henry C. Howell,
Geo. H Roberts,
J. Sargent Price,
Orsige Ritchie,
Adam Matsinger,
Tristam Bondie,
B. B. Jenkins,
Thos. Earp,
G. T. Barker, M. D.,
John M. Kennedy,
Chas F. Norton,
Albert Moulton,
Chas. D. Norton,
Wm H. Hurley,
John M. Weiherill,
Ed. Y. Townsend,
Horace Lippincott,
Henry Gemmey,
Wm. H. Kennedy,
Geo W. Potts,
Samuel Troth,
E. Tracy,
J. Raymond Claghorn,
Charles E. Haven,
Samuel F. Hancock,
Henry C. Thompson,
J. W. Latta,
George Vaux,
Charles P. Miller,
Rene Guillon,
John U. Baker,
S. H. Downing,
John W. Sexton,
George M. Troutman,
Wm. L. Schaffer,
Wm. B. Hanna,
J. B. Parker,
J. C. Christman,
L. W. Buffington, M. D.,
John M. Ford,
Wm. P. Hamm,
A. E. Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Fountain,
George Von Puhl,
J. I. Boswell,
J. B. Cunningham,
Thomas G. Stokes,
J. A. B. Clayton,
A. McCune,
Wm. Simpson,
Thomas B. Williams,
A. S. Roberts,
J. H. Hamilton,
Albert Parvin,
Geo W Hall,
Isaac M. Ashton,
Lewis Hibberd,
I. Watkins,
Wm. Simpson, Jr.,
Geo. R. Howell,
Thos. Simpson,
F. F. Jenkins,
Chas. Francis,
Jno. L. Erwin,
Wm. D. Gemmell,
Rev T. A. Fernly,
Z. Gemmell,
John Hollecks,
Chas. Guyger,
Wm G. Ferry,
James Wray,
Sanford Omensetter,
John L. Rogers,
Enoch Leeds,
J. Throckmorton,
William Eyres,
T. W. Dyesdale, M. D.,
Edward Christman,
Eugene Christman,
Wm. B James,
Thos Kearney,
H. Wentcock,
J. H. Stewart,
Wm. Tucker,
E. A. Sibley,
I. T. Shoplees, M. D.,
Edward Davis,
Geo. Copeland,
Sam L. Boynton,
W. P. Copeland,
J. F. Thorn,
G. Roth,
John Gray,
A. Carrigan,
Chas W. Schofield,
H. Rost,
W. Harley,
W. Steak,
Chas. Magerum,
E. Benner,
Thomas Norman,
S. W. Timmins,
W. Wickstren,
J. B. Jenkins,
W. P. Crockford,
C Bates,
W. R. Harrison,
L. Bates,
W. Jones,
A. Seipt,
Andrew Alexander,
William Wray,
George Williams,
Charles Early,
E. B. Lewis,
Thomas Kane
Philip Worn,
L. Eisenbrey,
G. W. Felthausen,
W. Trout,
M. S. Hamm,
Chas Mullen,
C. W. Dixon,
D. McNichol,
Thomas Farr,
Geo Quinn,
Jos Quinn,
Chas. Taylor,
Wm. Jack,
Charles Matsinger,
Joseph Serrill,
Jno. P. Charlton,
Wm Jackson,
E. D. Clark,
Sanford McCalla,
Ed Gilbert,
Samuel Miller,
Jacob Johnson,
Wm. Priest,
Robert Mills,
Jos. Hinchman,
Samuel Weakley,
Wm. F. Harmstead,
Wm. Johnson,
Henry Kuhn,
Philip Rees,
Fred Wiseman,
Wm. McCullough, Sr.,
Wm. Hess,
Dr. A. Ives,
George Barclay,
Robert McCormick,
John Roberts,
John Roberts, Jr.,
W. S. Stiles,
John B. Carver,
George S. Coburn,
W. Park Hill,
Ed Stiles,
Charles Roberts,
E. T Starr,
A. Omensetter,
Ed. R. Rogers,
John Wesley.
Robert Omensetter,
W. Jones,
J. J. Neff,
Wm. Donnelley.
Chas. Omensetter,
John C. Leeds,
J. P. Zebley,
A. Caldwell,
W. P. Zebley,
H. W. Copeland,
Geo. Buchanan,
John Taggart,
J. Kirkpatrick,
Dan. Leeds,
Jas. Dougherty,
T. Buchanan,
P. Clew, Sr.,
J. Stotsenburg,
Wm. S. King,
Wm. L Thompson,
John Miller,
Andrew Stewart,
John Benk
Wm. Donaghy,
Robert Smullin,
Jas. Donaghy,
Robert McClain,
John Trace,
G. W. Pauline.
Henry W. Ridgway,
George Hall,
R. T Goodshaw,
A. H. Agnew,
R. T. Cassidy,
Otto Kohler,
W T. Mann.
Edward Young,
John Enorr,
Geo. Taylor,
Edward H. Scott,
Edward L. Taggart,
J. Wilson Moore,
John Amon,
S. Warner,
J. D. Ford,
Frank Fritz,
Samuel McElroy.
Geo Cober,
John Hanbert, Jr.,
Geo. W. Stein,
Samuel C. Cox,
Jas. B. S. Boutchinson,
Baynor Raynor,
Samuel S. Stebbins,
Andrew Eagan,
Jackson Forman,
Wm. Laird,
Wm. Dilks,
Geo. A. Lewis,
Benjamin M. Smedley,
J. Jones Fox,
Edward Brown,
Samuel Brown,
J. Kennedy,
Morris Robinson,
S. Trace,
John W. Claghorn,
Isaac S. Williams,
David Weatherly, Jr.,
Wm. F. Troth.
Thos. A. Robinson,
Chas Wise,
John Steinmetz,
Ed. Levering,
Geo. F. Wardell,
B. S Janney,
E. H. Brick,
Wm. S Poulson,
Chas. C. Sellers,
Ed S. Eyre,
A. Cuthbert Thomas,
Robert F. Austin,
E. E. Moyer,
T. W. Markley,
Geo. Fryer,
Ed G. Peabody,
Chas. Pickering,
E. F. Kershaw,
F. Barmiento,
Wm. H. Woodward,
E. S. Taggart,
Thos. Tucker,
Chas. Anspach,
Thos. Evans,
John Cook,
George Russell,
Eugene E. Latta,
C. W. Schwartz,
H. L. Elder,
Garvin H. Woodward,
Nathan Rowland,
E. B. Woodruff,
F. Sibley,
Charles H. Potts,
Charles Bain,
S. S. Wilkins,
James M. Stewart,
Henry S. Aldrich,
George E. Tucker,
John Sibley,
George W. Cook,
H. C. Elder,
Clinton G. Hancock,
Doctor E. McIlhenny,
Joseph Cooper,
John Lingerfeldt,
James Botts,
Joseph Leeds,
James Bains,
John Longacre,
Joseph Moore,
W. Baxwell,
W. S. Kessler,
Joseph Rhoades,
L. Braddock,
Thomas Scott,
H. Humphries,
F. Ball,
Fleming M. Pfouts,
H. Parker,
Hiram Horter,
F. Kerr,
John McLaughli
Thos. Maples,
H. C. Brick,
Jos. Davis,
Jas. McFadden,
H. C. Spackman,
J. K. Brick,
Chas. Blakeston,
John Donnelson,
John Pritchett,
C. Levering,
Thos. Carrick,
F. Shoemaker,
J. D. Gibbs,
W. H. Wood,
A. Kerr,
J. M. Simpson,
Wm. Coates,
R. J. Mee,
Henry T. Coates,
Charles W. Dunlap,
J. M. Wilson,
John Tatum,
Charles Oat,
Wm. Clark,
J. C. Oat,
W. Rowland,
J. D. Barr,
Peter Clew,
N Supplee,
John P. Bowley.
Albert McCalla,
John Little.
Ed. Norman,
John Voorhees,
Wm R. Garrett,
Samuel Hess, Sr.,
Walter Bird,
Henry Heins,
J. H. Stephens,
Robt Kretchmer,
Henry V Fugh,
George Lewis,
James Garrett,
Jos. Stull,
John Irwin,
David Gilbert,
John W. Hines,
Henry Fell,
Samuel Smith,
James Wilson,
Samuel Pollock,
Samuel Key,
Wm. Taggart,
Robert Kilpatrick,
Stewart Blackburn,
Henry Hess,
Geo Smith,
John Peoples,
John Ongley,
Peter Hess,
Thos Swain,
Wm McDougall,
Scott Stewart,
Jas. McLain,
Ed Fry,
Jas. McDougal,
Jos. Kilpatrick,
Wm. P. Fogg.
Wm Beaumont,
Clarkson Fogg,
Wm. Condy,
John Kelley,
Henry R. Wolf,
Peter Voorhees,
Geo. Garrett,
Geo. Guyger,
Jere. Clow,
Ed. Eyres,
D. Clew,
Geo. Barclay, Jr.,
Thos. W. Davis,
Jno. McCullough,
Geo. Kearney,
Samuel Reeves,
John Gilie ple,
Jas. Hunter,
Wm. Gillespie,
Jno. Gilfillin,
Jno. Kearney,
Jesse Garretson,
David C. Bank,
James Smith.
Wm. Chambers,
J. F. Ford,
Edwin James,
James D. Moore,
E. L. Brown,
David Hoopes,
Joseph Brown,
Samuel R. Richards,
P. R. Hoopes,
Samuel R. Moore,
P. S. Loftus,
James Farrell, Jr.,
James Gilfillin,
Randolph Green,
Adam Shuster,
Jos. Carles,
J. D. Mahoney,
Alex. Anderson,
Wm. Whitall,
A. P. Morris,
G. W. Robbins,
Jas. A. Ford,
T. B. Price,
Wm. J. Parker,
Jos. Rash,
Wm. D. De Puy,
Rob. Ogden,
Jos. Donaghy,
Jas. Ferrell,
John Harris,
Peter McBride,
W. L Tyson,
Wm. Ould,
James Mullin,
Chas. Henderson.
Richard Betts,
W. H. H. Roberts,
Edward Mason,
Theodore Coster,
S. Carter,
Julius Thomas,
Wistar Evans,
David Scull,
Henry Buttle,
David Scull, Jr.,
George Bord,
W. F. Carver,
M. Garrigues,
Wm. B. Leeds,
Wm. Marshall,
Peter Killer,
Jos. Fleming,
Charles Conway,
J. Snyder,
Albert Eldridge,
W. H. Graham,
Edward Oliff.
Aaron Lafferty,
Henry Walton,
Chas. Truman,
Jas. Graffer,
Henry Horton,
Jas. McElroy,
John Gilmore,
John Hambert,
Samuel Fleck,
Isaiah Ottinger,
Jas. Elder,
Henry Kelly,
Sol. Higgins,
Theodore Matthias,
Jas. Bonheim,
Hiram Dein,
Samuel Brown,
Aaron Scheffer,
Andrew Queen,
Geo. McManus,
Henry Banoman,
John Stembrecher,
Henry B. Robinson,
E. C. Hannon,
Giles Westcott,
Michael Lafferty,
John Leamy,
Robert Hamilton,
Robert G. Black,
George H. Clark,
Charles Morris,
Samuel C. Welch,
Robert Thompson,
William Rose,
Samuel Irwin,
George Houghton,
John Edington,
Wm. Richardson,
Joseph W. Hancock,
Wm. P. Seck,
Wm. Herd,
Wm. Young,
Alex. McGarey, Jr.,
Andrew Mecfarlane,
James Lewis,
Joseph Riggens,
J. K. Richards,
Neal Maxfield,
James McConnell,
Samuel McConnell,
Charles Grafly,
J. Douglass,
A. Stewart,
John Mellin,
Wm. Rockhill,
J. Jester,
N. F. Hartman,
Chas. Lockney,
F. Keller,
Andrew C. Fite,
Austin Long,
John Hunter,
Jas. Ficane,
Wm. Rolf,
Alex. Campbell,
Wm Stewart,
Joseph McDonald,
Jas Mason,
John Taylor,
George Baldwin,
Wm. Chambers
Charles B. Lindsay,
J. H. Johnson,
Richard Stewart,
Wm. Mercer,
T. J. Mahoney,
Aug. Bartholomew,
J. S. Robinson,
Alex. Anderson,
Randolph Grear,
Harry West,
Ed. Bartholomew,
O. Seldenstiker,
Wm H. Harrison, Jr.,
M. D Sheneman,
Thomas Marsh,
John J. Bayard,
E. M Mingle,
John Willets,
Jos. Rhoads,
W. H. Slonaker,
B. Frank Paris,
Benjamin King,
Robert Leister,
Sylvester B. Cameron,
James Cadmus,
Isaac Nichols,
Lewis Sharon,
J. W. Paxon,
Thomas Pennington,
John Smith,
John Shine,
Samuel Townsend,
R. B. Ware,
B. Cochran,
B. F. Downes,
W. R. Payne,
A. Ridgway,
G. W. Alvord,
Geo. W. Hutchinson,
George L. Harris,
Jacob Ehrmeiler,
Conrad Emery,
John Campbell,
George Wray,
Abraham Loughridge,
Stacy Little,
Jacob Ribsun,
Edward K. Little,
Robert O. Motherwell,
Abraham Leister,
John Decker,
Edward Ormsbee,
Lewis Rothrock,
Wm. McGee,
Geo. Overbeck,
Jas. Patterson,
Benjamin Crouse,
Townsend Mercer,
Chas. Cockcroft,
John Meloy,
Wilson Longbridge,
Thomas Wistar, M. D.,
John D. Harwell,
W. A. Lippincott,
J. Wistar Evans,
George Earl,
Henry Fassitt,
C. H. Bush,
Joseph Page,
Philip Heppe,
Jonathan Evans,
A. Gremine.
T. G. Sheindan,
J. C McCurdy,
H. C. Ridgeway,
A. H Bowman, Jr.,
H. I. Tordy,
M. McIlhenny,
Andrew M. Rose,
Chas. W. Neckworth,
John Wright,
Henry Miller,
Charles E. Slade,
Charles Cleaver,
R. T. Robinson,
Geo. W. Middleton,
Stephen M Barbour,
Samuel Carleton,
F. H Stone,
E. N. Reed,
G. S. Strawbridge,
W. H. Keely,
M. H. Yarrourghs,
S. C. Hennesy, Jr.,
J. E. Price,
Robert Brady,
Jas. French,
T. H Stone,
Robert Handy,
S. M. Lyons,
Charles Peters,
G. Loudenslagh,
Frank B. Stokes,
J. E Hendricks,
Wm. Vogdes,
Charles Peters,
Wm. Hauff,
Rudolph Fastnacht.
Aug. Koch,
Thos. Brans,
Frederick Hansman,
Theodore Fratsinger,
Victor Schnitzel,
Henry Vogel,
Frederick Brunner,
Charles Brunner,
Otto Holtzscheitler,
Lee H. Buffington,
James Miller,
Henry Graw,
James Jackson,
H. Little,
Robert Jackson,
A. Gorgas,
S Smith.
Samuel Little,
Henry Jacobs,
John Mauck,
Robert Price,
S Hendry.
W. St exton,
T. Morse,
L. R. Dubois,
T. Giles,
T. R. Houghton,
Edward Rhoads,
Charles Woodruff,
Chas Wilkins,
Jas. P Evans,
Henry Wilkins,
Wm. Earp,
Chas. Earp,
John Cook,
R. W Burnes,
Wm. W Moore,
John Garrett,
Albert D. Fraum,
William Stein,
Wm. Sutter,
Edward S. Shively,
E. Joyce,
J. R. Weaver,
Thomason Shronds,
J. C. Quinn,
Thos. F. Cooper,
Geo. C. Hoeflick,
J. G Agner,
Isaac Moffatt,
Saml. G. Brooks,
Jos C. Brooks,
J. B. Middleton,
Geo. K. Rough,
John F. Vanleer, Sr.,
John F. Vanleer, Jr.,
John Kile,
Isaac Lehman,
B. Sheneman,
Thomas Mank.
James Lanegan,
J. McGarty,
Quintin Todd,
John Flynn,
Robert McCorkle,
Robert Conrad,
Wm. Leister,
Geo. W. Jackson,
John F. Harris,
Thomas McGee,
James Floods,
Wm. Crumbeck,
John Peterson,
Charles Keenan,
Job Bird,
Benjamin M. Dusenbury,
B. Lewis,
Samuel Boyd,
Geo. L. Miller,
Edward Brown, Jr.,
James Farland,
Hampton Robinson,
John R. Warren,
S. A. Denegre,
Hickman Griffith,
Paul Loan,
Jas. Kirkpatrick,
A. Horter,
Frank Morris,
Charles Wharton,
Chas O. Wadsworth,
Joseph W. Taylor,
Samuel H. Gerhart,
George Houghton, Jr.,
Abraham Edgington,
Charles Stevens,
John Boyce,
John Thompson,
Alex. McGarcy,
David McFarland,
R. L. Thornton,
Wm. Richards,
Theodore Myers,
Howard Potts
Wm. McConnell,
John Simmons,
Wm Grafly,
John Patterson,
Randolph Mundy,
J. F. Iredell,
Joseph Cauby,
R. T. Branson,
R. S. Kelly,
R. S Grim,
N. J Tunis,
R. K Nelson,
R. S. Barnes,
S. K. Hale,
James Evans,
Samuel Wythe,
J. Fierce,
Robert Pendson,
L. T. Baum,
S. Gans,
Wm. Hide,
Geo. Howard,
G. W Howard,
A. Cunningham,
B. Rober s,
W. Howard,
Oliver Cunningham,
Thomas Curtis,
Horace S Kates,
C. S. Kates,
J. S. Buck,
A. Ingram,
E. Ingram,
J. S. Bross,
A. Browne,
J. B. Middleton,
Thomas Ballinger,
T. B. Supplee,
Harvey McConnell,
James Henon,
Edward Farr,
Charles Murphy,
S. M. Robinson,
Henry Ringe,
G. S. Hooker,
B. F. Bonham,
Clement B. Low,
Jacob Brig,
Thos. Mercer.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward, favorable to the nomination of A. H. FRANCISCUS for Select Council, will be held at the Armory of the "Gray Reserves," on Broad street below Race, MONDAY EVENING, August 26, at 7½ o'clock. Several citizens of the ward will address the meeting 26 2t

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with the Rules of the Republican Party, the registered Republican citizens of each Ward shall meet in their respective Divisions on TUESDAY, August 27, 1867, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., and elect one delegate from each Division to a City Convention; one Delegate from each Division to a Representative Convention; one Delegate from each Division to a Judicial Convention; two persons from each Division to Ward Committee of Superintendence; two Delegates from each Division to a Ward Convention, except that the Twenty-third Ward may elect three Delegates from each Division to the Ward Convention; and in the Third Senatorial District one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention.

By order of the Republican City Executive Com.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries.
N. B. The City Convention to meet at Horticultural Hall, BROAD Street, above Spruce. 8 24 3t
August 24, 1867.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Twenty-seventh Ward.
Subject to the Rules of the Union Republican Party. 8 23 3t

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1102 CHESNUT St.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 830 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [8 6 mw 4p

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL
To the Finest College Rooms in the City.

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of
BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

ROBBED A DRUNKEN MAN.—George Wiley and Joseph Carson were arrested on Saturday by Policeman Johntry and Marshal Brown, upon the charge of robbing a man named George Giberson of $25. The parties all work at an iron foundry on Cooper's creek, and had been paid off. All three were under the influence of liquor, Giberson so much so that it was with difficulty he could stagger along. The trio managed to travel from the foundry to the Haddonfield turnpike and railroad, where Giberson fell down and could not regain his feet. It is alleged that while lying down the defendants took the money out of his pocket. Officer Johntry was near by and followed the defendants. After proceeding about two squares, they commenced dividing the money between them, and were arrested. Upon being questioned as to what object they had in taking the money, their reply was "that they intended to give it to Giberson's wife." They were committed to answer at court.

RENOMINATED.—James W. Ayres, Chief Engineer of the Camden Fire Department, has been renominated for the position by the Board of Fire Directors. Mr. Ayres has long been identified with the Fire Department, and is thoroughly capable, as his record for the past year shows, of fulfilling the duties of the office. He will be re-elected by Councils at their next meeting.

IMPROVEMENTS.—A large number of houses are in course of erection in different portions of Camden. About two hundred have been put up this year. This denotes that the city is growing. When the river front is wharfed in and some inducement offered to shipping, the city may become one of importance.

A NEW WHARF.—A new wharf for Messrs. J. W. & J. F. Starr is being built at the foot of Cooper street. It will be 200 feet long by 60 feet in width.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

INDEPENDENT MEETING OF GENTLEMEN IN FAVOR OF THE RE-ELECTION OF JUDGE LUDLOW.—Pursuant to call, a large number of gentlemen favorable to the re-election of Judge Ludlow assembled in the new Court House, in Sixth street, below Chesnut, at 11 o'clock this morning.

The meeting was called to order by George McConarco, Hon. William M. Meredith was called to the chair. Col. William B. Thomas, Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, George H. Stuart, Charles Macalester, George W. Childs, David B. Paul, M. B. Browne, were elected Vice Presidents. Henry C. Townsend, Cadwalader Biddle, Samuel Sparhawk, Col. Robert P. Dechert, Samuel C. Perkins, Malcolm Campbell, and Thomas A. Price were elected secretaries.

Horatio Hubbell, Esq., in offering the following resolutions, stated that Judge Ludlow was an upright and honorable gentleman. That gentlemen had assembled without discrimination of party, for the purpose of securing a Judge such as the issues require. A more solemn duty could not devolve upon the community than the one devolving now. The Judge is a person of tried experience, one who has been long devoted to the duties of the office.

The court is a constitutional one; it is a recognized child of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The court presides over every individual in this country. It takes cognizance of his property and his acts while he is living, and when he is dead.

Judge Ludlow has had large experience, and is therefore capable of filling the position much better than a man who is taken out of the ranks and promoted to the Judgeship. It requires months to acquire the knowledge of a Judge, and therefore one who is capable should be retained in the position.

Judge Ludlow has sat upon the bench for ten years; he is educated by having refined his mind logically to think, added to this is his experience as a Judge, and his high standing as a lawyer.

After a man has faithfully devoted his time and study to such a situation, he is entitled to some degree of remuneration. We come here as citizens of Philadelphia, to take care of our judicial officers. We must look to our interest, and select a man whom we believe to be judicially qualified for the position.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Past experience has demonstrated the vital importance of having upon the bench of our local judiciary pure, able, and upright men; and as it is the privilege of our citizens to call from their number those they believe to be the most faithful and fitting to serve them upon the bench, recognizing past arduous and honorable service as the best test of fitness and capacity;

And whereas, This community has entire confidence in the judicial learning, integrity, impartiality, and ability of the Hon. James R. Ludlow, as abundantly displayed for the last ten years;

And whereas, We believe it is for the best interests of the people that the Court of Common Pleas should be kept stable and permanent and free from change of its members, unless for great public and sufficient causes; and believing that the continuance of Judge Ludlow upon the Bench would be acceptable to his brother Judges, and highly advantageous to the administration of public justice, therefore

Resolved, By the citizens of Philadelphia now assembled in general convention, that, in their judgment, the true interests of the community require the re-election of the Hon. James R. Ludlow to his judicial office for another term, and he is hereby unanimously nominated and recommended to the suffrages of the citizens of Philadelphia as the people's candidate for re-election as an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at the general election in October next.

Hon. Eli K. Price stated that he had observed the course of Judge Ludlow since he took hisseat upon the bench, when he came from Mr. Meredith's office. He had found him a learned man, fully competent to all his duties, and had found him always upright and disposed to do justice. He has administered justice without bias to party politics (applause), and having done so, he thought it incumbent upon the people, as a matter of justice, that he should be kept in his position. Any one who has done as well as Judge Ludlow (the speaker thought) should be kept in his position by the ancient tenure of good behavior. It would be rank injustice, and a breach of faith to turn him out now, and compel him to build up a practice and compete with those who are ten or fifteen years his junior. We have had a tried man, and we owe it to ourselves to keep him on the bench for our own security and safety.

George H. Stuart, Esq., was then introduced. He said that he was not personally acquainted with Judge Ludlow, but he had heard of him as a judge of one of our courts, who had administered justice right. He, the speaker, did not even know to what party the Judge belonged until this morning; but we should lay aside all party bias, and keep him in office so long as he behaves himself. Charles D Freeman offered the following which was adopted:—

Resolved, That we earnestly invite the co-operation and support of all good citizens in securing the election of Judge Ludlow.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one person from each ward, be appointed by the Chair, as a Committee of Superintendence, with power to appoint a Committee on Finance, and to adopt all lawful, energetic, and honorable means to secure his election.

John C. Laycock, Esq., made a few remarks favoring the election of the present incumbent. The meeting then adjourned.

THE "DUSTERS" ON A PICNIC—HOW THEY WILL BE RECEIVED TO-NIGHT.—That worthy organization known as the "Duster Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1½," went on a picnic to Wilmington this morning. They paraded through the principal streets on their way to the depot, displaying a comical array of odd-looking hats, about a dozen dust brushes with long handles, and the longest linen coats that have been seen this season. A band of music led the way, while the "Duster" Steam Fire Engine, an arrangement of wood, wire, and pasteboard, brought up the rear. Considerable attention was devoted to the burlesque procession as it plodded through the streets. The party will reach the city on their return at 8 o'clock this evening, when a reception will be tendered them by the whole force of the fourteen burlesque fire companies of the city, including the "Black Crook Truck," the "Screw-Guzzle Hose," the "Peacock Hose," and the other organizations with incomprehensible names. The line of the procession will form at Broad and Christian streets, and will march, under the marshalship of Mr. Christopher Isenhart, over the following route:—Down Christian to Third, up Third to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Twelith, up Twelfth to Arch, up Arch to Thirteenth, up Thirteenth to Race, down Race to Third, up Third to Girard avenue, down Girards avenue to Shckamaxon street, down Shackamaxon to Allen, down Allen to Frankford road, down Frankford road to Laurel street, up Laurel to Second, down Second to Green, and down Green to Front, where the procession will be dismissed.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—This Institute, one of a series to be held from time to time throughout the State, under the care of the Pennsylvania State S. S. Association, is to be held in the Presbyterian Church, Frankford, on Tuesday evening, Wednesday afternoon and evening, and Thursday evening of the present week.

This association, now thoroughly organized, asks the support—moral, personal, and pecuniary—of all people, both young and old, in the State, to the advancement of the Sunday-school work.

The programme for the various sessions is varied, and cannot but be interesting. To-morrow evening Hon. James Pollock will preside. Devotional exercises will be the initiatory service; after which, discussion of topics, etc., in which Rev. Alfred Cookman, and that veteran in the Sunday-school work, R. G. Pardee, of New York, will take part. The programme for the other sessions will be announced, and should draw out a large concourse of the people.

MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, this Society met in the Friends' Meeting-house of Abington, which had been generously extended for their use. A large number of persons assembled. Dr. Henry T. Child acted as Clerk, and presented the movement by a forcible speech, and then read letters from the International League in France, and from the State of Vermont, where a series of similar meetings are holding. Addresses were delivered by Lucretia Mott, Alfred C. Love, Rachel Wilson Townsend, John E. Kenderdine, Andrew B Smolinkar, James Mott, and M. A. Day, all contending for pure radical peace principles, for the education of the children therein, for the principles of justice and purity and humanity, as making for peace; for the spirit of love—willing to suffer rather than cause suffering, to die rather than kill, and for disarmament and arbitration the world over. It was shown how blindly the poor man is made to fight—to pay the war tax, to fill the army, receive the torture, the loss, and the death of battle. A better way was pointed out for the settlement of the Indian difficulties, and many names were added to the Constitution. Mr. Smolinkar is from Austria, and formerly a priest. He said a new era has opened, and the Pope and the Bishops must know it, Mr. Day is a Methodist minister, and he felt glad to be present, and fully endorsed the movement. At a late hour in the afternoon the meeting adjourned to meet at Friends' Meeting-house, Germantown, the 22d of next month, at 3 o'clock.

BREVITIES. — The aggregate number of drunken cases yesterday, as exhibited by the police reports this morning, was 155.——A mill on the tapis—Barney Mullen and Daniel Dillon, two well-known bruisers of the Seventeenth Ward, are to fight for $1000 within six weeks.——The Phœnix Hose Company of this city celebrate their fiftieth anniversary to-day at the Tammany Fish House, six miles up the river.——A committee of engineers of the Louisville Fire Department are now in this city on a tour of inspection.——Bad for the Elephant—A small elephant lately brought to this city, to the great amusement of the youngsters, died last Saturday night. Yesterday all that was mortal of this animal was carted out to the "Potter's Field" for beasts, while his elephantship's spirit took its flight to the "horse heaven."——Yesterday was one of the really pleasant days of the year.——All the Wards of this "brotherly" city are in a ferment of political excitement and party turmoil, which now assume a chronic form and contagious nature.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN GALVESTON, TEXAS—AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—By late advices from Galveston, Texas, we learn that the yellow fever is raging with alarming violence in that city and vicinity. Earnest appeals are made by the Galveston Howard and other charitable associations for means to provide for the wants of the sick and destitute, and a finance committee, composed of gentlemen of high standing in that community, has been appointed to receive contributions. In connection with Messrs. Charles A. Whitney & Co., agents of Morgan's line of steamers from New Orleans to Galveston, Mr. William L. James, general agent of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, will receive and forward any contribution which our citizens may have to offer for the benefit of these suffering people. We trust a prompt and liberal response will be made by our citizens to these urgent appeals.

CALEDONIAN CLUB TOURNMENT.—By this time the participants in the programme of the Caledonian Club and the large concourse of interested spectators have arrived at the acme of excitement. With all the various implements for athletic and dextrous exercise, originated in that easter Scottish land, do they enter in friendly contest, keeping time with some Highland melody. This morning a finer display has never been seen than that of this Caledonian Club, as, dressed in their Scottish garbs, they paraded our streets prior to congregating at the Strawberry Mansion, on the Ridge road. During the programme of this morning a large audience of people watched with interest the various games, and listened with pleasure to the unusual sounds of an inflated bagpipe. During this afternoon's programme the number of spectators is largely augmented.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD—A CITIZEN SHOT.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, a man named Thomas Craigh was assaulted by three ruffians on the Plank road, leading from Frankford road to Second street, who shot him down, beat him with a billy, and robbed him of fifty cents—all the money he had. Craigh was shot through the back part of his neck, and badly cut about the face. The poor fellow succeeded in crawling to his home, about a mile distant.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE DURING DIVINE SERVICE.—During the morning service at St. Philip's Church, in Queen street, above Second, yesterday, a drunken woman, named Mary Woodward, entered the edifice, and cursed, and yelled, and tore, as one only can when whisky and his Satanic Majesty have full control. It required all the powers of two policemen to remove her, so violent were her ravings and struggles. Alderman Titermary sent her to prison.

ORNE'S CARPET STORE FLOODED — SEVERE LOSS.—The hydrant in the third story of James H. Orne & Co.'s carpet store, above Sixth street, on Chesnut, was turned on during Saturday evening by some store attache, who forgot to turn it off. The water running till yesterday, noon flooded the whole establishment, and was only discovered when running from beneath the street door. The damage to carpets by saturation will exceed $8000.

A YOUTHFUL TRUANT.—Daniel McIntyre, a youth of eleven years, ran away from his home in Pittsburg and made his way to Frankford, where in former years he had resided with his parents. He says that his father, Hugh McIntyre, was dissipated and he had no peace, but his relations in Frankford knowing this to be false, and the youth of an erratic disposition, he was returned to the Station House to await orders from his parents.

FIGHT IN A PUBLIC HOUSE.—After twelve o'clock on Saturday night, two men, named James Lucas and James Walker, followed by a vicious canine, entered "Kensington Hall," kept by Mr. Horning, at Germantown avenue and Second street. The dog was put out, when a fight ensued between the owner of the aforesaid "dorg" and the rest of the house. They were arrested, and held by Alderman Shoemaker each in default of $1500 bail.

A MISTAKE.—The people of Kensington, eager for a joke, have not yet been enabled to see that the reported discovery of two negro babies on the doorstep of Mr. William M. Stewart, No. 134 Richmond street, had no foundation in fact, and resulted from the confounding of two similar names. Anxious people need therefore resort to Mr. Stewart no more to make inquiries on the subject.

COULD NOT EXPLAIN.—Last Saturday night after 10 o'clock, the officers of the Fifth District arrested two colored men, named respectively George Johnson and Charles Moore, who had in their possession a quantity of harness, believed to have been stolen. They were held for a further hearing by Alderman Morrow, while the harness remains at the Station House for identification.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT USE OF AN INSPECTOR'S COMMISSION.—Enoch A. Newswanger, who is charged with inspecting and gauging distilled spirits after his commission had been revoked, was heard again to-day, and held in $2000 bail to answer. Defendant alleges that no official notice was given him to cease the functions of his position. Commissioner Hinler heard the case.

ASSAULTING AN AGED LADY.—Solomon Brown, who indefinitely locates his residence as somewhere in Montgomery county, was caught in the process of assaulting and choking an elderly lady, who is the proprietress of a cake shop near the Horse-Car Railroad, Manayunk. Alderman Ramsdell committed the defendant, who was arrested by Officer Waters.

ARRIVAL OF THE TIOGA.—The steamship Tioga arrived at Quarantine this morning, with a full freight list, and the following passengers from New Orleans:—Captain E. L. Brady; Lieutenant T. Burtwistle, U. S. N.; Thomas Mogill, wife, and son; Mrs. Spaulding; J. F. Porch, and two others.

SUSPECTED RIOTERS.—Two men, giving their names as Michael Long and James Reil, were arrested in Marriott street, under suspicion of committing some wrong. They having their pockets filled with stones, they assaulted the officers. Alderman Mink held them in $1000 bail each.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Gummey & Sons sold to-day, at the Exchange, a stone messuage and lot, Allen's lane, Germantown, for $1750.

LARCENY OF FURS.—James Ferguson was arrested on Saturday night, at Seventh and Chesnut streets, for the alleged larceny of a set of furs, belonging to Mrs. Dehaven, wife of the proprietor of the Washington House. Alderman Beitler held Ferguson, in default of bail, to answer.

DROWNED.—A little boy named William Nolan, while playing on the flat at Fairmount, slipped into the forebay, and although strenuous endeavors were made to rescue him, he was drowned. The body was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 2019 Rittenhouse street.

PETTY LARCENY.—Robert Barker, a colored youth, stole a tattered coat from a dwelling at Tenth and Wharton streets, and being arrested, was committed, in default of bail, by Alderman Mink.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—William Olden was arrested for the alleged theft of a silver watch from Mr. Derr, proprietor of the hotel corner of Ridge avenue and Parrish street. Alderman Pancoast committed Olden to answer.

HOUSE ROBBED.—The dwelling house No. 406 Green street was mysteriously entered this morning, and robbed of silverware and about $100 worth of clothing.

A YOUTHFUL TILL-TAPPER named John Nugent was arrested at Germantown avenue and Berks street, and committed by Alderman Heins.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

POSTERITY will certainly do honor and bless those who were instrumental in erecting and endowing such an institution as the Riverside Institute of New Jersey promises to be. Intended as a home for the gratuitous education of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans in all parts of the country (it being prohibited by the charter that any one section shall be more favored than the other), its claims are equally great upon all. It will be just such an institution as were our Refreshment Saloons during the dark days of the Rebellion. Here were fed thousands of brave fellows from every loyal State, who were hastening forward to their country's call; and now it is proposed to care for the children of many of these same patriotic men, who freely gave up their lives in defense of the old flag. All will be welcomed within the walls of this new National Asylum, as all were welcomed at the Refreshment Saloons. The subscription to the stock now being sold for this benevolent object is increasing daily. The names of the well-known citizens who have agreed to act as the trustees should be a sufficient guarantee that every pledge and promise made to the stockholders will be carried out to the letter. The principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, is open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

TORTURE.—Who would endure the torture arising from Chills and Fever, when it can be easily cured?

Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a trifle?

Who would wander like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment they may be prostrated?

Who would be a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants?

Who would live this life of agony when the great alterative and tonic,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

can be obtained at the nearest village? This long established and justly renowned medicine has never been known to fail in a single case, and none but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure it at once, and save themselves from intense, life-long torture. Prepared after a long experience and deep study, it has received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every part of the country. To those who doubt its many virtues, all we can say is, TRY IT and judge for yourselves.

Every day letters pour in upon us, testifying to its great efficacy in curing Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Languor, Nausea, and similar ills.

Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? The PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Despondency than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD OF ALL IMPURITIES and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all *Disorders of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, etc.*, Dr. Jayne's Alterative is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that before they reach the disease the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of his complaint.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

SUNSHINE AT LAST.—Persons wishing to see what bright weather will do for the community, are invited to walk up Chesnut street, as far as No. 824, under the Continental Hotel, and notice the activity in business at Charles Stokes & Co.'s celebrated Ready-made Clothing House, at that location.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

FROZEN PEACHES.—Peach Ice Cream and Peach Water Ice may be had every day and evening at Morse's Saloons, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street. Try them.

LOOKING GLASSES and Picture Frames wholesale and retail, at Reimer & Co.'s, manufacturers, No. 624 Arch street, dealers in Looking-Glass Plates.

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☞ Prices reduced on Summer Goods.

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ESTATE OF THOMAS WOODBURY, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration to the said Estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them to
THOMAS S. WOODBURY, Administrator,
8 26 m6t No. 1235 COATES Street, Philadelphia.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Grant--Sheridan Correspondence.

MORE OF THE CABINET TROUBLES

Secretary McCulloch Suddenly Gains the President's Love.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 26.

The publication in the New York *Herald* and Boston *Post* to-day of the correspondence between General Grant and the President, relative to Sheridan's removal, is the absorbing topic of discussion this morning. It was semi-officially reported that this correspondence was marked private by Grant, and the President heretofore declined to give it publicity on that account. General Grant studiously refused to allow it to be published through his agency, as it would have been a violation of official courtesy, but it seems that the President yesterday changed his mind, and gave it to the correspondent of the New York *Herald* and to the correspondent of the Boston *Post*, and refused it to several representatives of leading papers, and the agent of the Associated Press, who applied for it. The correspondent of the Boston *Post* lately published a report of a conversation held with the President relative to the Stanton-Sheridan imbroglio, which gratified the President very much, and the writer, in consequence, was favored with the correspondence in question, as a mark of Presidential regard. The *Herald* being now intensely Johnsonian, was also singled out for special favor.

The combination urging McCulloch's removal is conceded to be defeated, as the *Intelligencer* this morning contained an editorial highly eulogistic of McCulloch, and deprecating his removal as a calamity which should not be inflicted upon the country at the present time. It says the apprehension of a change of Treasurers, following a change in the head of the Treasury Department, would be destructive of confidence, and produce a panic in the money market which it is desirable to avoid. This is considered as settling the question of Mr. McCulloch's retirement, and that he will remain.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Schutzenfest—Balloon Ascension—The Eureka Yacht Club, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 26—The Schutzenfest is largely attended to-day, but President Johnson has not arrived. The receipts of the Association to Saturday night amount to twenty thousand dollars. There will be a grand balloon ascension this afternoon.

The Eureka Yacht Club, from Philadelphia, arrived here on Saturday evening in the yacht Protection. They are sixteen in number, all well. They leave for Richmond this afternoon.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, United States District Attorneys.—The Court met this morning to resume the business of the term, which was begun last week, but, because not quite ready, was broken into by an adjournment from Wednesday last to this morning.

The United States vs. One Still, etc., Henry Miller, claimant.—The claimant admitted that there was a sufficient cause of forfeiture, and therefore offered no evidence. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. Gin, etc., John Bayle and John Blundell, claimants. The United States offered no evidence to resist the claim, and therefore a verdict was taken for the claimants.

The United States vs. Whisky, etc., George W. Smith, claimant. In this case the District Attorney stated that an examination of the facts had proven that the cause of seizure was but an unintentional omission on the part of the claimant, and had convinced him that it was not a case that should be pressed by the United States. He would, therefore, offer no evidence. Verdict for the claimant.

The United States vs. 99,400 Cigars, etc. Frederick Stahl & Brothers, claimants. This was an information of the seizure of cigars and other property, chiefly tobacco, by the Collector of the Eighth District, at Reading, Pa., for an alleged violation of the Revenue law. The United States alleged that the claimants, tobacco and cigar manufacturers, were carrying on a fraudulent business at Reading, in failing to pay the tax on their goods and making false returns to the authorities, and for these causes the United States claimed that the property seized should be forfeited.

Diller B. Graff, Assistant Assessor of the Fifth Division, testified—The claimants' place of business was in his division, at Reading; on the 30th of March last he seized their stock of goods, and on the 1st of April he examined them; he found 60,000 cigars that were not of their own manufacture, and from some of the boxes containing these the stamps had been torn, and upon others the stamps had been repasted; he found 8400 cigars that seemed to him to be not a year old, and upon the boxes containing these he found old stamps issued more than a year prior to the seizure, thus using the older and less expensive stamps, upon pretense that the goods were manufactured before the act, under which this seizure was made, went into operation; he also found 30,000 cigars, some stamped and some not stamped; on some of these boxes the stamps were not broken, but the bottoms of the boxes were out.

Upon being asked as to the pertinency of this testimony, the District Attorney stated that he proposed to follow it up by showing that these boxes were used frequently between the claimants and their customers, and by means of them cigars were repeatedly manufactured and shipped away with the same identical stamp on each lot.

The witness then resumed:—That there were also other boxes, made so that the ends could be taken out and removed; the boxes with the ends out were made as other boxes, with the exception of having no nails in the bottoms; the bottoms were fastened to the other parts by edging papers; as to the other boxes, the ends were outside the sides, whereas in the case of lawfully-made boxes the ends are put inside; some of these boxes had stamps upon them, issued before the manufacture of the cigars, at which time a later stamp was used; of the sixty thousand lot, to say that upon twelve thousand the stamps were not broken would be a high estimate. On trial.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 25

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6m8p

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 to 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 5 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of All of the Cabinet Officers.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—3 P. M.—I am informed by the very best authority that every member of President Johnson's Cabinet have placed their resignations at his command.

Secretaries McCulloch, Seward, Welles, Stanbery, and Browning have each resigned.

Mr. Johnson will consider the whole matter, and inform each member of the Cabinet of his pleasure.

It is also reported that Judge Black, Ex-Governor John A. Andrew, Hon. Horace Greeley, and Hon. John Sherman will be offered the different vacated portfolios, but it is doubtful if any of these will accept, unless it is Judge Black.

The above news creates the wildest excitement here. MAC.

President Johnson Elected a Member of a Base Ball Club.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The New York Mutual Base Ball Club waited on President Johnson this morning, at the White House, and were each introduced. John Wildey, President of the Club, informed Mr. Johnson that they had elected him an honorary member, and pinned the badge of the Club upon his breast. He was also invited to attend a match game this afternoon. Mr. Johnson returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, when the Club withdrew.

MEXICO.

The Alleged Escobedo Letter a Forgery—The Correspondence Concerning it.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE, BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, August 10.—Major-General Sheridan, U. S. A., Commanding Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.:—General:—Herewith I have the honor to forward a letter from Governor Gomez, of the State of New Leon, Mexico, pronouncing as "falsehoods" a letter recently published in the *Ranchero*, of Brownsville, and alleged by that paper to have been written by General Escobedo of the Mexican army.

Also, an accompanying letter from Major-General T. B. Berriozabal, commanding the Mexican forces on the Rio Grande. General Berriozabal called upon me in person, and requested that these letters should be forwarded to you direct. He desired, if your judgment approve, that these letters be made public, as an act of simple justice to Mexico.

The remarks of General Berriozabal with reference to the *Ranchero* are just. The course of that paper toward Mexico has been infamous, and, so far as its influence goes, tends to retard the development of that good feeling and friendly intercourse between the United States and Mexico which should be encouraged to the utmost. I have the honor to remain, General, very respectfully yours, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS, Colonel Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, Brevet Major-General Commanding.

COMANDANCIA MILITAR DE LA LINEA DEL BRAVO, Y Distrito del Norte de Tamaulipas.—General:—I have the honor to inform you that my attention has been called to a singular article lately published in the *Ranchero*, of Brownsville. It is in the form of a document said to have been written by General Escobedo, and addressed to Governor M. Z. Gomez, of the State of New Leon, and is very expressive of views highly hostile to foreigners in Mexico, which views are said to be entertained in an exalted degree by Escobedo.

I regret that the article herein mentioned has already gained a wide circulation both in the United States and in Europe, though it was natural it should, as it bore the signature of one of the leading men of this country. However, in order that such a calumny against General Escobedo personally, and against all Mexicans generally, should not go abroad uncontradicted, I took the trouble of requesting Governor Gomez, as being the gentleman said to have received this imaginary document, for an explanation. It affords me great pleasure to inclose you herewith a translation of the answer to my inquiries, received from Mr. Gomez on the 6th instant. By the communication of Governor Gomez, you will perceive that the so-called official letter of General Escobedo, as published by the *Ranchero*, is a falsehood, a fabrication, and a libel, invented and published by that paper for the unworthy purpose of calumniating Mexico and the Mexicans in the eyes of the civilized world, by attributing to her most distinguished defenders a narrow-minded and selfish policy which they have never for a moment entertained. As long ask a journal antagonistic to republicanism confines itself to the mere fabrication of fictitious news of the country, or to the exaggeration of what contains a shadow of trouble, there is no reason to take notice of it; but when a periodical so far forgets its dignity and honesty as to descend to the commission of the crimes of forgery and libel (as has been the case here)—crimes indictable and punishable by the laws of all lands—I should say it would be justifiable to put a stop to such outrages against the community, public opinion, and common decency.

I am aware that the free institutions of the United States give every reasonable scope and latitude to the press of the country. It is right that it should be so, yet surely it can never be a good thing to permit irresponsible editors to run riot with their neighbors' fair fame, even to the extent of falsifying signatures, without calling them to an account for their reckless conduct.

Even the continuance of such an abuse as that here spoken of could never create an estrangement between our two Governments, but the circulation of such libels tends to impress the people of the United States, whom we look upon as our particular friends and sympathizers, with the idea that the Mexicans are averse to foreigners seeking homes in this republic. Quite the contrary is the case, I assure you, for every intelligent Mexican whose opinion is worth having, fully recognizes the importance of immigration and the advantages of an increased population to assist us in developing the immense resources of our virgin soil. We are now more than ever desirous that all industrious foreigners who choose should make their homes in our country, identify themselves with its interests as adopted citizens, and share with us the same liberties and free institutions which we have conquered for ourselves. Independence and liberty.

FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL.

H. Matamoras, August 9, 1867.
Major-General J. J. Reynolds, United States Army, commanding, Brownsville, Texas.

COMANDANCIA MILITAR DE LA LINEA DEL BRAVO, Y DISTRITO DEL NORTE DE TAMAULIPAS.—Government and Military Commandancy of the state of New Leon:—In the *Picayune* of the 24th of July last, and in other periodicals of the United States, there has been reproduced a letter invented by the *Ranchero*, a daily published in Brownsville, and which is supposed to have been written by General Escobedo and directed to the undersigned. The bad faith and barefacedness of that periodical, the *Ranchero*, in feigning news contrary to the republic and injurious to her most prominent defenders, are well known to you and to all who are acquainted with the events of my country. Notwithstanding now that it is dared to publish as being true a document written by any of these chiefs, but to say clearly that the injury is manifest, and that such document is false and fraudulent, its publishers not being able ever to prove its existence or origin.

Thus, General, the document said to have been written to me by the same General Escobedo, and which commences with these words—"The execution of the traitors," and concludes with "God and liberty," all contained in said supposed letter, is nothing more nor less than a continuation of falsehoods raised against the said General Escobedo and the undersigned, and you are hereby authorized to affirm as much to whom it may concern.

General Escobedo knows well that a Republican should have no prejudices, and that in whoever he sees industry, good faith, virtues civic or social, there he should meet a brother, whatever might be his nationality. He knows that the interests of the Americans call us to tighten the cords of friendship, and also that the moral support of the North, by the solitary act of continuing to recognize President Juares during the long and unequal struggle which he sustained against the empire of Maximilian until its overthrow, has a real and effective value, which obliges us to acknowledge as much to that powerful nation.

General, you may use this communication as you desire, and accept the assurances of my attention and respect. Independence and liberty.

Monterey, August 4, 1867. M. Z. GOMEZ.

Citizen Military Commander of the line of the Bravo.
General of Division, Felipe B. Berriozabal, Matamoros.
A true copy: BERRIOZABAL.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Arthur McGahey, Alexander McGahey, and Frank Coyle were charged with stealing, on the 28th of July, a horse, carriage, harness, and some clothing, valued at $400, belonging to Zachariah Leidy, residing at White Hall Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The defendants were held in $2000 bail each for a further hearing.

William John Porter, charged with embezzling $1200 worth of goods belonging to Hood, Bonbright & Co., waived a hearing, and was bound over to answer at Court.

Ann Ryan had a further hearing, charged with the larceny of some clothing, the property of Miss Wister. Detective Levy testified that, in company with Detective Tryon, he visited several pawnbrokers' shops, and recovered some of Miss Wister's goods; they had been pledged by a man going by the name of Williams. Mrs. Ryan was discharged.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 City 6s, New.....101⅛	$200 U S 10-40s.cp...c.102
$500 5-20s '65, Jy.cp....108⅛	$2000 5-20s '65.cp.....110⅝
$500 do.....108⅛	25 sh Leh N stk.....46
$600 5-20s '65, Jy.rg...c.108⅝	2 sh Phila Bk.....166

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New.....101⅛	50 sh Penna R....b60. 53⅛
$4000 do.....101⅜	61 do.....ls. 53⅝
$6000 Pa R 2m 6s.....96⅛	50 do.....b60. 53⅝
15 sh Minehill R.....57¼	100 sh Read.....s60. 53
2 sh Gr & Coates.....81	

MARRIED.

KEMP—MITCHELL.—On the 24th instant, by the Rev. Joseph D. Newlin, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, RICHARD KEMP, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., to Mrs. JEMIMA MARGARET MITCHELL, only daughter of the late William B. Callicot, Esq., of this city. No cards.

TURNER—ZEIGLER.—On the 22d instant, by the Rev. A. Manship, WILL

OUR NEW NORTHWEST.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

BY OTTO STROLINSKI.

The discovery and early history of the Russian Possessions in America, until the late action of Congress, attracted but little attention; but with a prospect of its becoming a part of our national domain, every fact connected with it becomes interesting. The object of this paper is not to describe the country as it at present exists, but to go back to the beginning and show how it was discovered, and by whom. Our chief sources of information are found in "An Account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America," by the Rev. William Coxe; and "A History of Russian Discoveries," by Gerard Frederick Müller, written in German, but translated into French and English; and both of these works as quoted by Captain James Burney, of the British Navy, in his "Chronological History of Northeastern Voyages of Discovery, and of the Early Eastern Navigations of the Russians," published in London in 1819. We are indebted also to the "Voyage Round the World," by Otto von Kotzebue, of the Russian Navy.

The desire to discover a northeast passage from Europe to Asia was early expressed by the Russians; and this desire was very natural, first, on account of the benefit that would accrue to that empire from an easy passage round their coasts from the European to the Indian ocean; and, secondly, on account of the greater facilities possessed by them, especially the inhabitants of Siberia, and from their being inured to the hardships of an arctic climate.

As early as 1558 the Czars of Muscovy assumed the title of Lords of Siberia, including all the northern portions of Asia. The conquests of the Russians over the nations of Siberia and Tartary opened the way for the advance of venturers and fur hunters, and in the early part of the eighteenth century these Russian adventurers began to push their way eastward across the continent for the purposes of trade. These traders were called *Promyschleni*, and their great object was to gather up the rich furs which everywhere abounded, and the teeth of the sea-horse, which were in great demand. Forming themselves into independent companies, they gradually gained possession of the whole of Eastern Siberia.

It was not until the year 1646 that the first voyage was undertaken from the Asiatic coast, by a company of Promyschleni, under the direction of a man named Isai Ignatiew. Without chart or compass they sailed from a port in the sea of Ochotsk, rounded the point of Kamtschatka, and passed towards the north. They disembarked on a point of land, placed their merchandise on the strand, and retreated; the natives then approached and took what they pleased, leaving in return sea-horse teeth, both whole and in carved pieces. The success of this voyage induced others, and in June, 1647, four vessels departed from the same port, on board of one of which we find the Cossack, Semoen Deschnew, who afterwards became famous as a voyager; but the ice proving too great an obstacle, the enterprise was abandoned.

The next year Deschnew ventured to make another attempt in behalf of the crown, and in 1648 a fleet of seven vessels sailed from the same port. Four of these vessels returned, but the other three continued on their course. The course of these vessels was along the coasts of Kamtschatka; but on account of their small size, when the wind was strong, driving the ice in towards the shore, they were compelled to take refuge in the entrances to rivers and creeks, and could only proceed when the south wind drove the ice to sea again. Deschnew has left a journal of this voyage, which is preserved among the archives of the Russian Government at St. Petersburg, which was examined and a part published by Müller in his "Discoveries." It is not necessary to enter into the particulars of this voyage, as their only discoveries were upon the Asiatic shore.

During the succeeding five or six years, Deschnew and another Russian named Duchail Staduchim made various voyages, but with little success worth recording. From this time until 1697 little was accomplished in the way of discovery, but in that year Wolodimer Atlassow, a Cossack officer, headed an expedition under the direction of the Siberian government, for the purpose of conquering Kamtschatka for the Russian crown. This expedition was made overland. Near the coast they found villages of Russians, having formerly been in Kamtschatka. It was a kind of traditional report among the natives that strangers had arrived among them who had married women of the country and settled there. These were, no doubt, traces of the expeditions sent out early in the century.

Up to this time the Russian Government in Europe had taken but little interest in the affairs of this remote region; but after the beginning of the eighteenth century, Peter the Great sent directions to the Governor of Iakutsk, the capital of Siberia, to prosecute the discovery of new lands in the Arctic Sea, but little seems to have resulted from this order. Passing by the numerous independent voyages undertaken during the next twenty years, which are devoid of special interest, we strike upon the name of one whose discoveries were highly important—Captain Vitus Bering, a Dane by birth, but in the service of the Russian Czar. Towards the close of the reign of Peter the Great, the question which had eagerly engaged the attention of navigators, whether the continents of Asia and America were united or separated by water, again arose. In order to ascertain this point, Peter, who entered warmly into the question, drew up with his own hands a set of instructions, which he delivered to Captain Bering, who assumed the command of the projected expedition. But the first attempt was unsuccessful, one of the vessels employed being disabled by the ice, and the other was never heard of after her departure. It was only a few days after the departure of Captain Bering that the Czar died. The instructions which he drew up for this expedition were included under these three heads:—

1. To construct at Kamtschatka, or other commodious places, one or two vessels.

2. With them to examine the coasts to the north and towards the northeast, to see whether they were not contiguous to America.

3. To see whether there was any harbor belonging to Europeans in those parts, and to keep an exact journal of all that should be discovered.

In 1728, Captain Bering started on another voyage, with two vessels built on the Bay of Okutzk; one was called the Fortunata, the other the Gabriel. They sailed on the 14th of July, and in September arrived in the river of Kamtschatka. From the fact that the coast of Asia, in the most northern part of this discovery, trended towards the west, Captain Bering came to the conclusion that the continents of Asia and America were certainly separated by water. Neither in going nor returning did he catch even a glimpse of the American shore.

While this expedition was in the Northern Seas, another was started by the Russian Government, under the command of Colonel Schestakow. A part of the plan was the same with that of Captain Bering, namely, to discover the American coast. On his arrival at Ochotsk, he found the vessels Fortunata and Gabriel, lately returned from the expedition under Captain Bering. Placing his men on board these vessels, he set sail; but shortly after leaving Ochotsk the Fortunata was driven on shore a hopeless wreck. Schestakow, who escaped with one hundred and fifty men, proceeded towards the North by land, but, in a skirmish with the natives, he was killed by an arrow, and his men routed. Three days previous to this event, Schestakow had despatched a messenger to one of the Russian settlements in the South, to a Cossack officer named Krupischew, directing him to equip a vessel, and sail northward along the coast of Kamtschatka. Schestakow associated with him in this enterprise a Russian named Gwosdew, and, having repaired the wreck of the Fortunata, set sail. To these two men is due the honor of first discovering the northwest coast of America. When in latitude 65 deg. 67 min. north, they came upon an unknown shore opposite to Asia, which they found inhabited, but could hold no intercourse with the natives for lack of an interpreter. This, therefore, was the first sight of the continent in the northwest by Europeans.

The discovery, when it became known at St. Petersburg, caused a great sensation. Bering and other officers engaged in the discovery were promoted, and various plans were formed for new expeditions. The Academy of Sciences was consulted, and men eminent for science were appointed to proceed to the New World. The persons thus chosen were denominated *La Société des Savans*. Müller, to whom we are indebted for much of the information in this paper, was one of the corps, and the province undertaken by him was to write a civil history of Siberia, to describe the manners and customs of the inhabitants, to search for and examine records, to describe the antiquities, and also to write a history of the expeditions undertaken. The members of this expedition were long delayed after their arrival at Ochotsk; but at last, in September, 1740, set out in two vessels called respectively the St. Peter and the St. Paul, under the command of Captain Bering; but owing to the heavy ice, they were obliged to winter in Awatcka Bay, on the coast of Kamtschatka, and it was not till June, 1741, that they really directed their course towards the American continent. On the 4th of the month they were in latitude 46 deg. N.; but not finding the expected land, Bering directed the course northeast to latitude 50 deg. N., and then east. On the 20th the ships parted company. Captain Bering, in the St. Paul, cruised near the spot for several days, hoping to fall in with his consort, but at length determined to advance alone. On the 15th of July they caught an indistinct glimpse of the land; on the 18th the low coast line of the American continent showed itself before them in latitude 60 deg. N. Far inland they saw the snow-capped summit of a lofty mountain, to which they gave the name of Mount St. Elias, and a projecting point of the coast they named Cape St. Elias; another cape to the westward they called St. Hermogenes; the bay lying between these two points has since been called Prince William Sound. One armed boat was sent to examine the bay, and another to seek fresh water. Among the islands that studded the bay they found a secure anchorage in very deep water. Upon the shore were discovered a number of cabins built of smooth boards; and in one which they entered they found pieces of cordage, a whetstone, upon which copper instruments had been sharpened, an arrow, some articles of household furniture, a hollow ball of baked clay, in which a stone rattled, and which was probably a toy for children; and, in the cellar, some dried salmon; but the inhabitants had all taken flight upon their approach.

Captain Bering did not think it advisable to enter the bay with his vessel, but, having procured a fresh supply of water, he proceeded up the coast, and towards the end of August found himself among a cluster of islands now known by the name of the Aleutian group. At one of these islands they were approached by some boats filled with natives, but they would not trust themselves on board. During the next two months the St. Paul cruised among these islands, the crew suffering the most intense anguish from scurvy and exposure, until at last, through the exhaustion of the crew, the vessel was stranded. And to complete their misery, Captain Bering, who had been for some time sick, having been carried ashore, after a few days expired.

During the winter thirty out of the crew of seventy died on the same island. The remainder, from the materials of the St. Paul, constructed a frail vessel, and on the 27th of August, after a tedious voyage, anchored in Awatchka Bay.

We will not dwell longer on these early discoveries of the Russians, but step across thirty-six years, and glance at a voyage of the celebrated Captain Cook in these waters. In July, 1776, he left England, having two ships under his command, the Resolution, commanded by himself, and the Discovery, commanded by Captain Charles Clerke. In December of this year they sailed from Society Islands on their voyage, and on the 18th of January, 1777, discovered that since celebrated group of islands, to which were given the name of the Sandwich Islands; and on the 7th of March, in latitude 44 deg. 30 min. north, they sighted the American continent, but soon lost sight of it again. After being driven out to sea by adverse winds, they again made land in latitude 49 deg. 28 min. north, and on the 22d entered a sound of deep, placid water, where they were soon surrounded by the boats of the natives. This sound was called by the inhabitants Nootka Sound. The natives were of short stature, armed with pikes pointed with bone and iron, and bows and arrows. Their language was harsh and difficult of utterance. The shore appeared to be studded with their villages. The men were eager to exchange their furs for the beads and trinkets offered them.

On the 25th of May, they left the sound and proceeded towards the north, to discover, if possible, the northwest passage. On the 4th of June they came in sight of Mount St. Elias, which they mistook for an island, no other land being in view. This mountain is the continuation of the Sierra Nevada range of California, and rises to the height of more than 17,000 feet above the sea. Upon the 25th, they found themselves surrounded by rocky islands, which proved to be the Aleutian Islands. From this time until September they were coasting the shores of America, going as far north as latitude 70 deg. 30 min.

Soon after this voyage of Captain Cook, the Empress Catharine II of Russia planned an expedition for making northern discoveries, which was placed under the command of Captain Joseph Billings. Captain Billings received his instructions in the autumn of 1785, and in October set out, having chosen his own officers, and been supplied with all necessary instruments, and with charts and journals of all former navigators from the year 1724. Among the instructions which he received, showing the liberality and sense of justice of the empress, were the following:—"Such coasts and islands as you shall discover, and which cannot be disputed by and are not subject to any European power, you are, with the consent of the inhabitants (if any), to take possession of in the name of her imperial majesty." And still again:—"When you bring under Russian subjection newly discovered and independent nations or people, you are to observe the following directions:—As such people have most probably never been insulted by any Europeans, your first care must be to give them a good opinion of the Russians." This voyage of Billings accomplished little; but in 1790 we find him at the Aleutian Islands, protesting, in the name of his Government against the injustice and cruelty practised against the natives by the Promyschlenies who had subjugated them. The natives were held in the most abject slavery, and treated with the greatest barbarity by these traders, so that it was calculated that, in the short space of fifteen years, in consequence of compulsory labor, exhausting efforts in hunting, the violation of all rights, insurrections, and the perpetual anguish attending such evils, more than two-thirds of the inhabitants had perished. Captain Billings, in his protest, says:—"There is no name so dreadful to the natives as the leader of a gang of hunters. Immediately on their arrival they send the natives out on the chase, and then take by force the youngest and most handsome of the women for their companions." The journal of another officer says:—"When two different parties of hunters meet, they sometimes fight for the possession of the natives, and sometimes join in one company. The barbarity of these subduers to the crown of Russia is not to be described." Captain Burney writes:—"Russian fur-hunters, trained in ferocious habits of robbing and destroying at their pleasure and with impunity, having the ready pretense, if pretense is ever thought necessary, of collecting tribute for their sovereign; men careless of justice or the welfare of others, yet esteeming themselves pious, and making lowly reverence at every turn to images or to crosses; these are the men who share the gains made by such barbarous usurpation, while the Government of Russia, by permitting a continuance of this progress of depopulation, not blindly, but with the evidence of its iniquity in their possession, are losers. What might palliate or be a reasonable motive for conquering the Americans is wholly wanting, the possession of one acre of American territory being no way necessary to the security of the Russian empire. The plain and efficient remedy for the evil in its present state is for the Russian Government to restore the remaining Aleutian Islanders and the conquered Americans to their independence, and to admit the subjects of Russia to have intercourse with them in future only on a footing of equality and friendship."

In 1797 this evil had become so great, and the overbearing of these free-traders so notorious, that the Emperor Paul of Russia interfered, and ordered the formation of a trading company to be called the "Russian-American Company," which was to supersede all the independent companies who had so long preyed upon the inhabitants. To this company was given the exclusive privilege of carrying on trade and forming settlements. Two directors appointed to administer its affairs were to reside at St. Petersburg, and be responsible to the Government and under its control. Through the energy of this company trade soon began to increase, until at last the sea otter, the great object of their trade, had almost disappeared. The Company, therefore, were compelled to extend their settlements further south, and in 1804 they established a colony upon the Island of Sitka. This island (or rather these three islands) is separated from the main-land by a narrow channel. The coast is intersected by many deep creeks, and the neighboring waters thickly shielded with little rocky islands, which are a protection against the storms, and present a strong wall of defense against the waves. The natives of Sitka were called by the Russians Kalushes.

A bold, enterprising man named Baronof was appointed superintendent of the Company's establishment. He immediately set to work to build dwelling-houses, make intrenchments, and propitiate the inhabitants. Having accomplished this, he left the colony, having confided the government to a few Russians and Aleutians. For a time things went on swimmingly; but suddenly, the garrison, believing itself to be in perfect safety, was attacked and murdered, with the exception of a few Aleutians, who were out in their boats. Baronof, hearing of the disaster, returned with three vessels, accompanied by the Russian man-of-war Neva, which happened to be in those waters, and the revolters, after a sharp conflict, were subdued. Baronof immediately commenced rebuilding and repairs, and gave as a name to the town New Archangel, which became the capital of the Russian Possessions in America.

The climate of Sitka is not so severe as might be expected from its latitude. In the middle of winter the cold is not excessive, and never lasts long. Agriculture, however, is not successful here. There is not, perhaps, in the world a spot where so much rain falls; a dry day is rare; and this itself would account for the failure of grain. The nature of the ground is, however, equally inimical to it.

There are no plains of any extent, the small valleys being everywhere surrounded by high, steep rocks of granite, and consequently overshadowed the greater part of the day. Some vegetables, such as cabbages, turnips, and potatoes, grow very well; the latter are raised even by the Kalushes, who have learned from the Russians the manner of cultivating them, and consider them a great delicacy. Upon the main-land the climate under the same latitude is said to be incomparably better than on the island of Sitka, although the cold is rather more severe. Great plains are there to be found where wheat can be profitably cultivated. The forests of Sitka, consisting principally of fir and beech, are lofty and thick. Some of the trees are a hundred and sixty feet high, and from six to seven feet in diameter. From these noble trunks the Kalushes form their large canoes, which sometimes carry from twenty to thirty men.

Wild and unfruitful as the country appears, the soil is rich, so that its indigenous plants, of which there is no great variety, attain a very large growth. The sea near the coast, and the bays, abound in fish and in mammalia; of herring, salmon, and cod there is a superfluity. Captain Kotzebue, from whose journal the above is extracted, approaching New Archangel on the 23d of February, writes:—"The nearer we approached the land, the milder the weather became; and we were astonished, in so northern a country, to see the mountains at this season of the year entirely free from snow to a considerable height. Throughout the winter, which, however, has been peculiarly mild, the snow in many of the valleys had never lain above a few hours together. Here under 57 degrees north latitude the climate is much milder than in European countries similarly situated."—*Northern Monthly and New Jersey Magazine.*

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.

7 6 2m6p]

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 14tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Blapham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1tf *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

PARTIES
HOLDING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:—

For 5-20s of 1862 we pay $230·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1864 we pay $193·91 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1865 we pay $200·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of July we pay $189·16 on each thousand.
For 1881s we pay $210·16 on each thousand.
For 10-40s we pay $118 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 2d series, we pay $180 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 3d series, we pay $174·91 on each thousand.
Subject to slight variations from day to day.

W. PAINTER & CO.
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
8 13tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
8 16 fmwis30 STATE TREASURER.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT BONDS
FOR SALE.
ST. LOUIS CITY WATER SIXES.

Principal and Interest Payable in New York in Gold Coin.

These are twenty-year Bonds, having the revenues from the WATER TAX SPECIALLY PLEDGED for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal, and also the general revenues of the city. They are offered with confidence as a first-class security, and at such a price as will net the purchaser about 9 per cent. at present price of gold.

ALSO,

St. Louis City Six Per Cent. Currency Bonds,

Issued for municipal purposes, to be had at a low price.

The present financial condition of the city, and other information, can be had on application to

CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street,
Or TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
8 23 fmw3t No. 309 WALNUT Street.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2rp No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

FINANCIAL

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information call at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,

8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 t9 17 Secretary of the Interior.

WANTS.

WANTED,

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN

IN

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

FOR THE

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.

Call or address

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
2 23] NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 31] PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
4 19 fmw tf Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
1 No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,000 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150,142	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050	par. Market value	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,036,552 95.	
Real Estate		30,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,697 20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923 90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value		2,930 00
Cash in Bank, $811.102 26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447 14		41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John B. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine.
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

1829--CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,451 18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $525,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 14 2 3§

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267 30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John S. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM WELSH, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
William Welsh,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Louis C. Norris.
Samuel Wilcox,	

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $800,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,034.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000

Of which amount net $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000.00 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yorke, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Ingham,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 1m w 7 JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage,—

72,000 Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
89,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 Pairs Boots.
16,653 Pairs Bootees.
12,880 Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,500 Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
35,500 Woollen Blankets.
29,000 Pick Axes.
15,400 Pick Axe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper
United States Army.
8 19 13t

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

168 lbs. ingot copper,	90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,000 table legs,
4000 tin cups,	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
2500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,648 handles, axe, pick,
103 carpenters', etc., clamps,	110 wagon saddle-trees,
7679 lbs. oil tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
846 lbs. sole leather,	9 gang saws,
2483 lbs. oakum,	244 yds. paper muslin,
177 lbs. Mica,	1,382 ft. linen hose,
216 lbs. packing hemp,	200 ft. gutta percha tubing.
271 spools W. and B. thread,	
8100 ft. coil chain,	

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
160 lbs. calomel,	100 lbs. alum,
100 lbs. sugar lead,	362 lbs. glauber salts,
546 lbs. sulphur,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
160 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. nitrate potassse,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	56 lbs. cream tartar.
30 lbs. iodide potassa,	

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
8 17 13t Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5§ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
1 1§

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2 2§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Manch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Manch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11.55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10.15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1.30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Manch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2.45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation to Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5.20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9.15 A. M., 2.05 and 8.40 P. M. 2.05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11.20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2.05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1.30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6.15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.25 A. M., 5.10 P. M., and 7.40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington, at 11.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Fifth and Third Streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1§ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7.15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 4.50 P. M., 7.00 P. M., and 10.30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6.15 A. M., 7.15 A. M., 7.30 and 10.45 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 4.50 and 6.50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7.30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5.30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6.40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7.45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7.20 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

4 15§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	7.00 P. M.
"	leaves Williamsport	4.30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	4.40 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12.00 noon.
"	leaves Williamsport	8.45 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10.00 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8.00 A. M.
"	leaves Williamsport	6.45 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	8.10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10.25 A. M.
"	leaves Williamsport	10.10 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7.00 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	5.00 P. M.
"	leaves Williamsport	4.25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1.00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7.15 A. M.
"	leaves Williamsport	8.35 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5.40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12.00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6.40 A. M. and Oil City at 9.50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7.30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4.35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

1 1§ ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7.15 A. M. and 4.50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5.15 and Oxford at 6.06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3.25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11.15 A. M., Oxford at 12.00 M., and Kennett at 1.00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2.30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
5 11§

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. E. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3.00. Excursion Tickets, $4.00. Good this day and train only.

6 25 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets. Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10.00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12.10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2.30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4.00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5.30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5.40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7.30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7.30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11.15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1.15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7.10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7.10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8.20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9.20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	10.40 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1.10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4.10 P. M.
Day Express	6.20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9.50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3.00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3.00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	2.25

Commutation and Emigrant, 1st class, $50.

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11.30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, without change.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11.30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11.30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11.30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11.30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4.30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10.15 and 11 A. M., 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, 4.30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10.15 A. M., 2.30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7.30 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1.30 A. M., and 1.30 and 6.30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25. The 1.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing MONDAY, August 26, 1867.

9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3.00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.
5.00 P. M. Cape May Express.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7.00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5.00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing MONDAY, August 26, 1867.

8.00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3.00 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4.00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
6.00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9.00 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11.30 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7.00 A. M. until 5.00 P. M. Freight received before 9.00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 24 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9.05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3½, 5½, 4.5, 5½, 6.10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8.20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8.20 Down Train and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8, 9, 11 A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7.10, 8, 9.40, and 11.40 A. M. 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40, and 10.40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7.50 A. M. 12.40, 5.40, and 9.25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11.05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8.05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6.10, 7½, 8.20, 9½, and 11¾ A. M. 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6.00 A. M.
Mail	7.30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9.15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2.00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4.15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5.15 P. M.
Mail	4.40 P. M.
Freight	11.40 A. M.

THE CUBA CABLE.

Another Acquisition of Territory—United States Naval Station in the West Indies—The Bay of Samana and a Circuit of Land Five Miles Adjacent Purchased for $5,000,000.

HAVANA, [Cuba, August 22, 1867, via Late City, Fla., August 24.—I have learned from a United States naval officer, who was sent by the State Department at Washington on a special mission to the West Indies, that President General Cabral had sent a special messenger to Washington, to accept the offer of the United States Government for the purchase of Samana, on the island of Hayti. The terms are to be, the acquisition of the bay and five miles circuit of adjacent land, for the sum of five millions of dollars. General Cabral's messenger has not probably yet reached Washington.

Description of the New Territory.

The territory which has now become the property of the United States has been the subject of negotiation for several years past. The Bay of Samana is situated on the south side of the peninsula of the same name, and is from east to west about forty-three miles long, by eight miles wide. The Yuna—the largest river in St. Domingo—empties itself at the western end. The bay forms one of the largest and safest harbors in the world, and, from its position in reference to the Gulf of Mexico trade and the routes across Central America, may be regarded as being the most important point, in a military and commercial view, in that portion of the continent. On its northern shore and lying in the light of a land-locked bay is the small and dilapidated town of Santa Barbara, which is probably included in the purchase. The entrance to the bay is about three miles wide, and can be easily defended by heavy batteries located on both shores. Of the capacity of the harbor it need only be said that no fleet could be gathered within it large enough to take up its space, so that, either from the weather or from an enemy, our commercial and war navy can always find a place of certain safety.

In a political point of view the possession of the Bay of Samana by the United States is of great importance. It gives us a powerful and controlling position in the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico, and should this acquisition be followed by the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas, we will become the preponderating power in the Archipelago, and the actual arbiters of the destinies of all the islands which comprise it. That European powers have always recognized this fact is certain, as, according to the *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, the attempt to get possession of it several years ago was baffled by the French Consul-General at Port-au-Prince. The same paper, under date of February 14, 1867, in referring to the visit of Mr. Frederick Seward to St. Domingo, declared that the acquisition of the Bay of Samana by the United States "could not fail to become a cause of just disquiet to France, Spain, England, and the republic of Hayti." And, indeed, so far as Spain and Hayti are concerned, its occupation by us would almost ensure our success in case of a war with either of those Governments, commanding as it does Hayti and Cuba on one side and Porto Rico on the other. Should we succeed in getting possession of St. Thomas, then we would completely hem in Jamaica and command the French Antilles Islands. The five circuit miles of land sold with the bay are very fertile, as indeed is the entire peninsula. They will doubtless be used to construct the naval station, and to erect forts and batteries upon.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH CABLES.

Congratulatory Messages Between the Captain-General of Cuba and the Mayor of Key West—Movements of the Narva.

PUNTA ROSA, Florida, August 24.—Your Key West correspondent has announced the finding of the lost cable while I was at sea. It was found on Saturday night, the splice was made, and Messrs. Hall and Donovan, electricians at Key West and Cherrera, chatted through the line. The cable works splendidly.

The Mayor of Key West on Sunday telegraphed to the Captain-General of Cuba as follows:—

"As our facilities of intercourse so may our mutual interests and prosperity increase.'

The Captain-General responded:—

"I congratulate you upon the success of the enterprise which is destined to facilitate the most rapid communication, and I trust contribute greatly to the development of our mutual interest and prosperity.

"JOAQUIN DEL MANZANO,
"Governor-General of Cuba.

We came into Key West on Sunday with the colors of the Narva set, and received the congratulations of an enthusiastic crowd that had collected at the dock.

On the evening of the 21st the Narva left for Havana to coal, and arrived here this morning. She will at once lay the shore end here and thence pay out the cable to Key West. If no accident occurs the line will be connected before the 31st instant. The Lenapee, Captain Irwin, will assist the Narva.

Delay in the Laying of the Inland Cable—Advices from the Board of Directors to be Waited For.

PUNTA ROSA, Fla., August 24.—Delay in completing the cable to Key West is feared. The placing of a few miles of small-sized cable in the Cuban cable has raised the question whether the telegraph company will accept it from the contractors, which can only be done by the Board in New York. Engineer Webb does not feel authorized to lay the cable hence to Key West in consequence, without telegraphic authority from London. Engineer Everett, of the telegraph company, is here, but as his acts in no way bind the company of President Smith, any acceptance he may make will, no doubt, be ignored unless in compliance with the contracts.

The Cuba Cable and its Proposed Connections.

The first despatch sent through the Cuba cable, laid on the 18th instant across the Gulf of Mexico, brings specially the intelligence that the Bay of Samana, a most important position in the republic of St. Domingo, has been purchased by the United States Government. Below will be found an interesting account of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, together with a description of the cable, and a statement of its proposed connections.

In 1865 the International Ocean Telegraph Company was organized in this city for the purpose of carrying into practical effect an enterprise for many years past projected, but which had been delayed in consequence of the failure to successfully lay the first Atlantic cable. The enterprise in question was that of connecting, by means of cables, the United States with the West Indies, and from thence to Central and South America; thus completing the great work of connecting this country with the rest of the world, and enabling us to obtain, almost instantaneously, commercial and political information from every quarter of the globe.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

The original projectors of this great enterprise were James A. Scrymser and Alfred Pell, Jr., both of New York. Through their exertions a charter was obtained from all of the Governments through whose territories the proposed lines would pass, and liberal concessions were also granted to them for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the work. The greater portion of the stock having been subscribed for, a Board of Directors were chosen, composed of the following-named gentlemen:—William F. Smith, President; Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Vice-President; Martin L. Delafield, Treasurer and Secretary; William E. Evereit, Chief Engineer; James A. Scrymser, Oliver K. King, Charles Knapp, William T. Blodgett, William G. Fargo, Thomas T. Eckert, and John J. Astor, Jr. All of these gentlemen are well known to the public at large as capitalists of large means and financial experience. The President, General W. F. Smith, surnamed "Baldy," distinguished himself during the late war. He is a native of Vermont, and a graduate of West Point. As an officer in the corps of Topographical Engineers, he was employed in surveying the Lake Superior region, the Rio Grande, the military road to California, and the Mexican boundary. The skilful manner in which he performed all of these duties obtained for him a rapid promotion in the regular service. As an engineer General Smith is, perhaps, equal to any on this continent, and no better selection could have been made for the responsible position of President.

CONCESSIONS TO THE COMPANY.

The Government of Spain has granted to the company the sole right, for the space of forty years, of laying ocean cables between the United States and Cuba, and between the latter place and such other countries as the company may deem advisable. Soon after the close of the war General Smith visited Florida, and obtained by an almost unanimous vote of the Legislature the exclusive right to construct a submarine telegraph from its shores to Cuba, as well as the right to construct a land line of four hundred miles in length through the State. These concessions were granted for a space of twenty years. In addition the State of Panama has granted the exclusive right for twenty-five years to land cables on either her Atlantic or Pacific shores, while the West Indian, Venezuelan, Argentine, and other Central and South American Governments have also expressed a willingness to grant, and in some cases have already granted, liberal concessions for telegraphic connections with other countries. It will thus be seen that no obstacles remain on the part of the Company to prevent a speedy telegraphic communication with the furthermost portions of America.

THE LINE ALREADY COMPLETED.

The work completed by the International Ocean Telegraph Company is very important, forming as it does the base from which will start the cable lines to link the Antilles to Central and South America. The land line through Florida commences at Lake City, from thence to Punta Rassa, where a cable line jconnects it to Key West, where it connects with the cable. Between Lake City and Punta Rassa stations are located at Caloosahatchie, Pine Islands, Brand River, Bartow, Tucker Town, Sunterville, Ocala, Micanope, Gainsville, and Baldwin. The cable to Cuba is about ninety miles in length, and is laid from Key West to Cherarra, a small hamlet west of the city of Havana.

THE PROPOSED CONNECTIONS.

The proposed connections will make Cuba the base of three cables. The lines connecting the South American countries on the Atlantic Ocean will be via Cuba, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Guadaloupe, Martinique, Trinidad, and Demarara. From thence, principally by land lines, telegraphic communication will be opened through the empire of Brazil to St. Roque. From this latter point a submarine cable will extend to the Cape Verde Islands; from thence to the coast of Africa, and be carried to Cadiz, in Spain, thus completing the circle of the Atlantic Ocean. On the Pacific shores of South America telegraphic communication will be obtained with the United States through Cuba. Commencing at Santiago de Cuba, a cable will be laid to some point in the vicinity of Morant Point or Falmouth, in the island of Jamaica, a distance of about one hundred and forty-three miles. A shore line will connect this with Kingston, from whence a cable will be laid to Aspinwall, on the Isthmus of Panama, a distance of about six hundred miles. It is expected that the International Ocean Telegraph Company will immediately proceed to the work of constructing the lines to Jamaica and Panama.

The following table shows the number of days required for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence from the localities named to the city of New York by the present mail system:—

From	To New York.
Cuba	4 days.
St. Thomas	8 days.
Jamaica	10 days.
Barbados	15 days.
Demarara	17 days.
Granada	18 days.
Venezuela	21 days.
Hayti	16 days.
Aspinwall	14 days.
Panama	14 days.
Hayti	18 days.
St. Domingo	20 days.
Valparaiso	25 to 30 days.

The above table gives but a few of the places with which our merchants and others correspond, and the number of days set down would, in many instances, indicate quick despatch. It will, then, be seen that the time to be saved by the cables will be from four to thirty days. Another great advantage to arise from the construction of these lines will be that of daily communication; whereas, under the present system, days, weeks, and often months must elapse before intelligence can be obtained from distant points.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CABLE.

The cable already laid was manufactured at Silverton, England, by the India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Company, the directors of which agreed to receive no pay for their work until it had been found to give entire satisfaction after submersion. The Cuba cable is constructed in three parts. All of these are composed of the same materials, viz.:—An outer sheathing of galvanized iron wire, of thickness differing to the depth of water, and three coats of gutta percha surrounding the conducting wires, which are seven in number. The copper wire is about one hundred and seven pounds to the mile, while the gutta percha covering weighs one hundred and seventy pounds per mile. The shore end of the cable, extending from Key West, in Florida, to Sandy Light, is protected by very thick iron wire, and weighs twelve tons per mile. From this point into three hundred fathoms water it is to be diminished in size and weigh nine tons per mile. The deep sea portion is again smaller, weighing two and one-half tons per mile. It is three-quarters of an inch in diameter, or rather less than the Atlantic cable; but not nearly so much strain will be brought upon it as the latter had to stand, as the greatest depth of water is only eight hundred fathoms, whereas the Atlantic cable had to be laid in some places at a depth of two thousand fathoms. No difficulty is apprehended, therefore, in submerging the cable, while the comparative shallow depth of water would render grappling for a lost end, in case of accident, quite easy.

LAYING THE CABLE.

On July 26 the English steamer Narva, with the cable on board, arrived off Moro Castle, when she was met by the authorities and notified not to enter the port of Havana. She accordingly started for Key West, and on the 3d of August the shore end was landed at that point. On the day following twenty miles of the cable was paid out, when it was cut and buoyed. The Narva then returned to Havana, where she arrived on the 8th, and during the same day landed the cable at the hamlet of Chorrera. At 5 A. M. on the 6th commenced paying out the cable, and having steered too far to the east all of the Gulf line was exhausted, and nineteen miles of the Punta Rassa (not Rosa) cable was used to complete the connection. Precisely twenty-four hours after leaving Chorrera the Narva arrived at the buoy off Key West, when preparations were at once made to splice the ends. The Narva accordingly moved slowly for the purpose of drawing in the "slack," when the cable parted about half a mile distant from the stern of the steamer. Several days were spent in attempts at grappling for the lost end, but without success, and the work was temporarily suspended in consequence of severe weather. Finally, as our special telegram announced on the 18th instant, the end was found, and the splice effected. We are, therefore, in direct communication with Cuba.

THE EFFECT OF THE CABLES UPON OUR COMMERCE.

The successful laying of the cable between Cuba and Key West, followed as it undoubtedly will be by the prompt construction of the other cable to connect us with South America, will open a new epoch for the commerce of New York and New Orleans with the countries south of the United States. The large trade of the West Indies will then be, in a great measure, diverted to our shores, or be transacted by American merchants, who, by possessing superior means of communication, will be enabled to offer producers greater facilities for the prompt sale of their products than the British, who are now the principal transactors of three-fourths of this business, possibly can. Our trade with Central and South America will also receive a great impetus from the establishment of these telegraph lines, while the large peninsula of Florida, the greater proportion of which is still in a primeval state of wildness, will be greatly benefited, both commercially and agriculturally, by its being, as it were, the depot of our American international telegraphic communication.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Rumors in the Capital—The Order Removing Sheridan Suspended on Account of the Ill Health of Gen. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The Federal capital seems to have been given up to the manufacture and circulation of rumors. The memory of the oldest inhabitant would be searched in vain for a period in the history of the past when the social atmosphere of Washington was as thickly laden with rumors, *on dits*, statements upon good authority, conjectures, and pure guessing, as it is at the present time. The greatest caution is necessary to eliminate the truth from such a mass of rumor, and to avoid making statements calculated to mislead the public mind, which is, of course, eagerly watching the progress of events at the seat of government. Having made careful inquiry in a quarter which cannot be questioned, your correspondent is enabled to state with confidence that, in accordance with the recommendation of General Grant, and on account of the receipt from the physician attending General Thomas of a certificate stating that the General is so ill with the liver complaint that an extended journey at the present time would be highly dangerous, the President to-day gave directions that General Order No. 77, ordering General Thomas to relieve General Sheridan in the command of the Fifth Military District, be so far modified as to permit General Thomas to delay reporting at New Orleans for that purpose until further orders. One of the rumors before alluded to has it that General Hancock has been selected to relieve General Sheridan until General Thomas is sufficiently recovered to assume the duties of the position. This is an error. General Sheridan will remain as district commander until General Thomas announces that he is well enough to return to duty.

Removal of Sickles Determined Upon.

I have it on very good authority that during the Cabinet consultation yesterday the case of General Sickles was under consideration, and it was then and there decided that General Sickles should follow Sheridan in search of a new and humbler field of duty. It is expected that the order for the relief of General Sickles will very shortly appear; his removal having been determined upon in consequence of his reiteration of instructions to Colonel Frank not to permit the order of any Court to be enforced in violation of existing orders.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Cabinet Troubles.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The contemplated changes in the President's Cabinet are still the principal subject of conversation in political circles here. The articles of the President's organ, the *Intelligencer*, which are said to be written by Jerry Black and Montgomery Blair, are looked upon as very significant, especially in regard to the removal of Secretary Seward and Postmaster-General Randall; but the suggestions concerning the removal of Mr. McCulloch from the Treasury casts a doubt on the whole matter. Friends of Mr. McCulloch state that the President has no idea of removing him, and that the articles in the *Intelligencer* on Mr. McCulloch are the doings of a clique of small Democratic politicians here, acting for the larger politicians of New York and Pennsylvania. The clique is composed of Coyle of the *Intelligencer*, King Cutler of Louisiana, S. P. Hanscomb, a banger-on at the White House, a New Yorker named Durfie, who claims to have been Dean Richmond's right hand man, Tom Florence, who edits a small evening paper here, and a number of others. They are working here with the President as the representatives of the leaders and controllers of the Democratic parties of New York and Pennsylvania. Their object is to get Johnson to clear his Cabinet of at least Seward, McCulloch, and Randall.

Seward is disliked by the Democracy—first, because they consider him played out; and, secondly, because he and Thurlow Weed want to run Johnson. Randall is looked upon as a "good fellow," but of no account politically. Secretary McCulloch is their main object. To get rid of him is what they want, principally. The Democratic party intend to make a bold and determined fight for the next Presidency, and to do this they must have money. They think that as long as McCulloch controls the Treasury they have very little show at getting cash. He will not appoint their men, nor countenance their propositions. They say he believes in Johnson's policy of Reconstruction, but does not believe in helping, through the United States Treasury, to make it successful. Hence the demand by the managers of the Democracy for his removal. The articles in the *Intelligencer* are put out as feelers. They are followed up by letters of endorsement from the leading Democratic politicians of the country to Johnson. In this way it is thought the President can be easily led to make the change. Democratic politicians of New York are the principals in this movement.

The workingmen here are continually going to New York for funds and advice. John J. Cisco is the only one spoken of as likely to become Mr. McCulloch's successor. He is the man whom Coyle, Florence & Co. are pushing. Mr. McCulloch's friends are active, and assert that he will not be removed. As to Seward and Randall, there seems to be a state of indifference as to whether they remain or are put out. The only persons interested or alarmed are the clerks in their respective departments. The *Intelligencer* will keep up the fire on Seward, Randall, and McCulloch, until at least one of them is removed. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE NORTH POLE.—A Committee of fifty-six persons, including such distinguished names as Guizot, Chasseloup-Laubat, Drouyn de Lhuys, Henri Martin, and Michel Chevalier, has been formed in Paris for the purpose of organizing a new expedition to the North Pole. The route to be pursued is one discovered by a French hydrographer, M. Gustave Lambert, and has not yet been tried by previous explorers. A subscription has been opened for the expenses of the proposed expedition, which are estimated at 600,000 francs at least, and it is announced that if the total of the sums collected by the Committee does not reach that amount by the end of next July, all subscriptions will be returned in full. It is added that the Emperor has given his entire approval to the project.

A RUSSIAN ACTRESS IN TROUBLE.—A letter from Prague says: "A piece entitled 'Sacrifice of Life for the Czar,'" was to have been performed this evening in the Bohemian Theatre here, and Madame Alexandra, an actress from Moscow, was to have sung her part in the Russian language. A notice has now been issued that the police have forbidden the manager to allow that lady to perform in Russian, and as she had not time to study it in any other language, the theatre will be closed. This prohibition has produced great sensation, as the Tcheck party will not fail to turn it to account against the Government." The motive for this interdiction is that the Tchecks, who are ardent partisans of Panslavism, are at the present moment devoting themselves to the study of the Russian language, to the great displeasure of the Austrian authorities.

A Gentle Whisper to Mothers.

If unfortunately you have lost your own teeth by neglect or mismanagement, take care that your daughters do not suffer the same penalty from the same cause. See to it that they brush their teeth regularly and thoroughly with SOZODONT, and thereby you will insure them sound and serviceable sets as long as they live.

RESTORATION.—Queen Victoria has expended £4000 on the restoration of the Savoy Chapel, the ancient place of worship so famous in history in connection with the palace of the Dukes of Lancaster. The interior decorations have been carried out under the especial attention of the Queen, who has been kept constantly acquainted with the progress of the works by a series of photographs, giving an exact and minute representation of the internal decorations and alterations effected at her private expense.

UNCLAIMED PRIZE MONEY.—A parliamentary return just issued shows that the unclaimed prize money, from 18th January, 1809, to 31st December, 1866, amounted to £1,665,063. Of this amount, £923,301 has been refunded to claimants, £596,864 paid to the Royal Hospital in diminution of votes for pension, £40,000 for purchasing the site and improving the Royal Military Asylum.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SPLENDID NEW IRON Steamer EDWIN FORREST, Captain F. Bradshaw, leaves for Tacony, Bevery, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, Fieldsboro', and Trenton.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Aug. 24,	7 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24,	11 A. M.
Monday, " 26,	9 "	Monday, " 26,	1 P. M.
Tuesday, " 27,	10 "	Tuesday, " 27,	2 "
Wedn'sd'y, " 28,	10 "	Wednesd'y, " 28,	2 "
Thursday, " 29,	11 "	Thursday, " 29,	3 "
Friday, " 30,	12 "	Friday, " 30,	4 "
Saturday, " 31,	12:30 P. M.	Saturday, " 31,	4 "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [8 21 1m

LAST TRIP TO CAPE MAY.—On TUESDAY, August 27, the steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON will make her last trip for the season to Cape May, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 9 A. M., and returning on WEDNESDAY.

Excursion tickets, $3, including carriage hire. Fare each way, $2·50, including carriage hire. 1t

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7:30 A. M.

Fare.....$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "

Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.

G. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 8 20 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 20 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....50 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A DESIrable Lot, centrally located in the City of Burlington, N. J., containing 2½ acres, suitable for a factory or foundry. Address A. W. ALLEN, No. 140 MAIN Street, 8 21 12t BURLINGTON, N. J.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRable Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Office, 8 8 1m* Germantown

DESK ROOM, OR PART OF A FURNISHED Office to let, by C. H. ELLIOT, No. 46 S. THIRD Street. 8 8 2t*

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 24

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.	

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....25 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1281mwfrp N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2msp

GOVERNMENT

PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE BY

PITKIN & CO.

TEN THOUSAND NEW TEN-POUND ARMY GREY BLANKETS, Gum Blankets, Overcoats, Frock Coats, Cavalry Jackets, Blouses, Shirts and Drawers. Also, large stock Government Harness and Saddles; Tents, all sizes; Wagon Covers, Awnings Bags, etc., in quantity to suit purchasers. Great inducements to the large trade. Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia, No. 5 PARK PLACE, New York. 6 3 tm

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 mwfrp Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS

IN THE CITY,

And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.

1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½ cents.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.
1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.
3 cases best Shirting Muslin, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 22 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 28 cents.
5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

8-4 Fine Sheetings.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheeting.
12-4 Huguenot Sheeting.

CANTON FLANNELS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!

Yard-wide Tickings, 33 cents.
Yard-wide Tickings, 40 cents.
Best wide Tickings, 45 cents.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

1000 Pairs Blankets.

We now offer for sale One Thousand Pairs FINE BED BLANKETS, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine All-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs Slightly Damaged BLANKETS will be sold at about HALF PRICE.

Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 83c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29 ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET. CHESTNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

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LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfmdm

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,

100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $8·25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Ballies.
Black Real Thread Ballies.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 28 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 25, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French X'tract.

E. R. LEE.

Small lot of 4-4 French Chintz, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.

8 28 E. R. LEE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4

BLANKETS,

ALL QUALITIES.

SHEETING AND SHIRTING

MUSLINS AND LINENS

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, A FULL ASSORTMENT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES. [12 wsm8mrp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867.

NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

CHINCHILLA, ESQUIMAUX, AND DUFFLE BEAVERS, CLOTHS, DOESKINS,

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

All of which we offer to the Trade at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

COATING GOODS,

BLACK AND COLORED CASTOR CLOTHS VELVET FINISH; BLUE, BLACK, BROWN, AND DAHLIA PIQUE COATINGS.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAK CLOTHS, FOR SALE, BY THE PIECE OR RETAIL. 8 26mf

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FIRST PREMIUM!

PARIS EXPOSITION.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S

WATCHES.

THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street

6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 thsm

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THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
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Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

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This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

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